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Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,930 0 10
Life Department.	
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	£1,278,726 9 10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290 19 2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878 14 1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613 15 9
Guarantee Department.	
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794 17 0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087 14 8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638 6 8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

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SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. E. Pogson, Dotounn, near Simla.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL; FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co,

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado	per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines	,,		,, 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,		,, 22
MADEIRA, very old	,,		,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ...do	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparking and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }		,,	,, 38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)		,,	,, 50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London			
Do.......Hollands, in cases			
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.	
Moselle, ditto	ditto	1 ,,
Sherry, ditto	ditto	3 ,,
Claret, ditto	ditto	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.	
Sherry, ditto	ditto	3 ,,
Brandy, ditto	ditto	1 ,,
Old Tom, ditto	ditto	1 ,,
Whiskey, ditto	ditto	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.

Apply to A. LAING, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TObacco, 2s. and 10s. of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Mystery* from London, Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 5½ per dozen, Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR SALE.—HAMS, CHEESE and ENGLISH BUTTER in Firkins, (84 lbs. each), just landed per Ship *Glee Maiden*. Apply to Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons, 29, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, of other Roofing. LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter named, the fine British Ship *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 26th May 1863.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of the Executors of the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esquire, Acting under the directions of the Court of Chancery, the fine British Ship *Thames*, 858 Tons Register, as she now lies in Bombay Harbor, well found in Stores, Sails, &c.

For further particulars, apply to

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship *Thames*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Wanted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—About 200 PALKEE BEARERS for Service on the BHORE GHAUT, pay Rs. 13 each per mensem. Apply to the undersigned or to Mr. A. Cumming at Khandalla.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 25th May 1863

WANTED.—By a Butler, a Coachman and a Lady's Maid, situations in a family. They were in the employ of Mr. LANCASTER, Manager of the Mercantile Bank, at Mauritius, and possess satisfactory testimonials. Address, A. B., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SURVEYOR to look after, superintend, and make the necessary repairs, &c., &c. to the Estate of a Gentleman. Applicants should send in their Testimonials, and apply to the Publisher of this Paper.

Notices.

MR. FREDERIC W. WILSON has been authorised to sign for us by procuration from this date.

Bombay, 23rd May 1863. G. BURSTALL & Co.

WE do hereby given notice that all bills due to us if not settled by the 1st June next, shall be handed over to our Solicitors for Recovery.

9th May 1863. LAWSON & McKENZIE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held on TUESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the place of ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.

By order of the Committee.
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th May 1863.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, for and on behalf of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby notify to the Shippers and underwriters of Goods per the late Ship *Vidayatool Raemon*, Captain GRANT, wrecked on her voyage hence to Singapore that the portion of merchandize saved by the Police authorities at Hurnee in the district of Rutnagherry, has been brought here and lying at the Musjeed Bunder Custom House for inspection and identification of those concerned, they are therefore requested to make their respective claims to the undersigned within eight days from this date, failing to do so, the Goods in question will be sold by Public Auction, and all expenses incurred and the apportionment appertaining to this office shall be deducted, and the balance paid into Government in accordance with the tenor of indemnity given by us to Government.

VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay Native Insurance Company,

Bombay, 27th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS. CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSIVE WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

HARBOUR WORKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is not prepared with detailed Plans and Estimates, but is ready to close with any Contractor, for a limited period, on a reasonable Schedule of Rates for Public Works of all descriptions being submitted.

2. Contractors and others are invited to visit Sudasheghur or send their Agents to draw up Schedule of Rates.

3. *Terms.*—No advances to be made. Work to be paid for monthly, as actually measured and performed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Schedule.

G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer,
For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 9th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas Awnings, Sails, Rope, Iron Tanks, Boats, and other Miscellaneous Articles, returned from H. M.'s Vessels of War and departments of the Dockyard.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. for all lots above 10 rupees is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid, and the Articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the Sale, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The purchasers will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties, as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs for any Boats, Spars, &c.

All lots of 10 Rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th May 1863.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Schooner *Constance*.
Schooner *Mahi*.

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Cables, &c.

ALSO,

4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appurtenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1846, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered. She has been decked with Teak.

The Schooner *Constance* is 186 Tons burthen, Schooner *Mahi* of 164 Tons burthen. These Vessels were built in the Bombay Dock Yard in 1838, of the best Malabar Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and their Hulls are in good repair and sound condition.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

The Vessels are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 28th May 1863.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemen.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleme Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. [illegible] Laken Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Business Announcements.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4. Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

F. BORSINI,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER and JEWELLER, begs to inform the Public, that he has always for sale Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, by the best London, Paris and Geneva Makers.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned and accurately rated. Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, Meadow Street, No. 38.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London	Rs.	4 to 12
Sponges		1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)		3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)		12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes		2 to 20
Thermometers		2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for	Rs.	50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from	20 to	35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved	25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from	20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever		700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever		600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds		400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved		300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.

Walking Sticks do. do.

Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.

And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount, (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any orde unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

16th April, 1863.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—
Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear*,
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

MRS. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collars, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFE FITTINGS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery

BASSETT & Co.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand every description of Photographic materials, &c., beautiful specimens of stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs, Rich French Wall Papers, new design, a variety of large Magic Lantern Slides, moveable double glasses by Carpenter and Westley, Stereocopes and Stereoscopic views for ditto of superior quality, Gilt moulding for frames of sizes.

Hummum Street, 8th May, 1863.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of in forming the Public, that as much anatomical skill if required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOONLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A Young Gentleman recently arrived from Scotland, wishes an engagement as BOOK-KEEPER, or otherwise, in a Merchant's Office. Good references. Apply at

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

CONSIGNEES per French ship *Leocadie and Anna*, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND BOATS for their Goods at once.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain GEOFFROI.

CONSIGNEE WANTED.—For [F] No. 1.—1 Case containing an Iron Safe, landed from the *Princess Alexandra*, shipped by John Robinson, Liverpool, and consigned to order.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq.
R. McILWRAITH, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.
H. BYRNE, Esq.
R. HANNAY, Esq.
SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd June, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jacconets, a few dozens of Champagne, and sundry fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF FEROZPORE AND MOOLTAN COTTON. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the Cotton Depot of Ragowjee Bounder, on the Colaba Cotton Green, on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons and Co., by order of Marwadee Koonjeelall Doongersydass.

225 Dhocras weighing about 101 candies of Ferozpore Cotton.
100 do. do. 51 candies of Mooltan Cotton.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.
11 Hogsheads Pale and Brown Sherry.
1 Case Boots and Shoes.
1 Case Table Covers.
4 Spring Trucks or Platform Carts.
10 Bales Water Twist.

SALE OF GUNJO "PALKEE."

On account of the creditors of Thucker Mooljee Thackersey.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Gunjo *Palkee*, of 200 candies Burthen, with Gear, as she now lies at Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry	Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—in quarts	Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

Bombay, 30th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c. AT GAMDAVEE, CHOWPATTY, ON THE LAST CROSS ROAD TO THE BREACH.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., a few articles of good Blackwood Furniture, Books, a Dinner Set, Glassware, Crockery, Sundries, &c. &c., the property of Mr. ROBERT MAIDMENT at his residence, Gamdavee, Chowpatty.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 4th June next, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., Civil Engineer, "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, and an extensive well, land, out-garden, well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Hodds, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Frere, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Friday, 29th *May* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight......	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight..............	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	18 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	36 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...	250	5 do.	97 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co......	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co......	2,700	390 dr.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co............	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co............	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.........	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co......	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co......	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	104
„ Loan 1835-36 / Loan 1842-43 / Loan 1854-55	98¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	107¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....................	Rs.	10-4¼
Bank of England Notes..............	„	19-3
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars........................	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five Franc Pieces	„	205
Bar Silver	„	106¼
Gold Leaf	„	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China / To Clyde / To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (28th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 470 to 472
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 460 to 461
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 461 to 462
New Oomrawuttee	„ 420 to 422
Old Compta	„ 430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawrinned	„ 530 to 531
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„ 420 to 422
New Varavul	„ 422 to 425
New Khandeish	„ 415 to 420
New Porebunder	„ 440 to 442
New Accote	„ 425 to 427
New Mangalore	„ 438 to 440

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.

SEEDS		
Linseed, Khandeish ...at	Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black	„	32 to 33
and White)	„	37 to 38
Niger	„	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 26TH MAY, 1863.

Passes Granted.

Years.	Up to 9th May 1863.	From 10th to 15th May 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62 ...	...	...	*26,150
„ 1862-63 ...	36,386	372	36,758
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62 ...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63 ...	4,325	82	4,407

Imported into Bombay.

Years.	Up to 19th May 1863.	From 20th to 26th May 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62 ...	...	...	7¼	*26,142½
„ 1862-63 ...	35,679½	624	11½	35,703½
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1861-62 ...	...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63 ...	4,324½	...	½	4,324½

Exported by Sea.

Years.	Up to 19th May 1863.	From 20th to 26th May 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62 ...	25,997	3	26,000
„ 1862-63 ...	28,849	1,341	30,190
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62 ...	39	...	39
„ 1862-63 ...	3,723½	63½	3,787

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 142½
Do. 1862-63 ...... 5,513½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests 3
Do. 1862-63 ...... 537½

Detail of Exports from 20th to 26th May 1863.
Of the Season 1861-62. Chests
Per Steamer *China* 3
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *China* 1,341
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *China* 63½
Total .. 1,407½

* During the whole Season.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 27th May 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
„ on demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice .... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business......... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation & negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON..............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND...........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	⅌ cent	⅌ anm.
do.	9	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months'sight ...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s.
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11½d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts........................... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months........................... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight ....2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. ....2s. 0d. „
On Demand ....1s. 11½d. „
On France 6 months' sight.........frs. 2-56 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2-53 „
On Demand .... „ 2-50 „

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. H. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight............... 2s. 0½d.
„ 4 months' sight............... 2s. 0½d.
„ 3 months' sight............... 2s. 0½d.
„ 2 months' sight............... 2s. 0½d.
„ 1 month's sight............... 2s.
„ On demand............... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays....................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do............................... at 2s. 0½d. „
3 Do............................... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 Do............................... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 Do............................... at 2s. 0 1/16d. „
On demand .... at 2s.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 8th 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 27	Leocadie and Anna...	Geoffroy	Bordeaux 9 Feb.
28	Shannon	Hemsworth...	Aden 8 May.
	Dovercourt............	Heigho.	

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 28	Black Eagle	Bassett.........	Liverpool.
	Joachin Christian ...	Peters	Kurrachee.
	Typhoon	Steimitz	Havre.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Scott ; Captain A. S. Hunter ; Lieut. Stuart ; and one hundred natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Mina*, for Havre.
Ship *Glee Maiden*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Malabar Coast.
Brig *Amanatool Currim*, for Cochin.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 28TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—54 bundles Columbia Root, 64 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

Mystery.—312 bags Ginjellyseed, 468 cwt. ; 38 bags Linseed, 57 cwt. ; 150 bags Sirseeseed, 225 cwt., Adumally Sooltanally ; 46 packages Orchilla Weed, 275 cwt., Ebjee Sewjee ; 45 bags Coffee, 683 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 21 cases Herabole, 48 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

Prince Consort.—215 bales Cotton, 752¼ cwt., Hurreedass Hemraz ; 85 cases Pearl Shells, 93 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., Mooljee Jewraz ; 10 cases Sundries, Robert F. Crossley.

For Liverpool.

King of Italy.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Princess Alexandra.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Bhimjee Nursy ; 250 bales Cotton, 876 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

General Simpson.—150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Rhea Sylvia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz.

Crescent.—9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Govindram Hurdutroy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

South Carolina.—145 bales Cotton, 507¼ cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mudum Pooja ; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Khutow Sewjee.

Broughton Hall.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Govin Girdhur ; 1,000 bundles Sirseseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Viram and Co. ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Mathooradass Vusunjee ; 38 bales Cotton, 133 cwt., Roognath Ramdass ; 77 bales Cotton 269½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt. ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Sewjee Nanoy and Co.

Bavelaw.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraze

Culloden.—109 bales Cotton, 381½ cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Lookmanje. Keevabhoy ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., B. Lalla

Bulwark.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.

Sarawak.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaysingbhoy Huttaysing ; 65 bales Cotton, 227¼ cwt., Jairam Hemraz ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Premchund Raychund ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Tim Whiffler.—113 bales Cotton, 389½ cwt., Macnee and Co. ; 215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co. ; 211 bales Cotton, 738½ cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co. ; 85 bales Cotton, 297¼ cwt., Bhimraz Numoore.

Ambrose.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.

Forganhall.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Sobhagchund Eshachund

Venus.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Daveedass Curumdass ; 49 bales Cotton, 171½ cwt., Jugjeevandass Samuldass ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jaychund Sobhagchund ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Runchore Megjee ; 225 bales Cotton, 787¼ cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Gourdhun Pursotum.

Euphrates.—300 bags Sirseeseed, 450 cwt., Dewjee Muckany ; Loose Bones, 100 cwt., Edward Bates & Co.

Clifton Belle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.

Glee Maiden.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt , S. Pinto and Co. ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nowrojee Edulijee and Co.

Henry Fernie.—600 bales Cotton, 2,100 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

North.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Goculdass Lillahdhur ; 332 bales Cotton, 1,269 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co. ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Gella Girdhur.

Albion.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.

Duncarrin.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Matheran.—555 bags Rapeseed, 832½ cwt., S. and H. Nanabhoy.

Pharamond.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

British India.—317 bundles Linseed, 158 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Douglas Castle.—Loose Guano Crusts, 10 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Sam Mendel.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mohammed Hamid.

For Havre.

Mina.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *China.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Aralun.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Kurrachee.
3.	Dalhousie (in dock)	Bombay Harbour.
4.	Goolanar	
5.	Hugh Rose........................	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1040 Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co. (c. l. March 23)
1236 Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 2)
1107 Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
535 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson. (c. l. May 13)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1042 Bavelaw. Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
551 Bolden Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Binmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1065 Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1081 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co (c. l. May 19)
133 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. l. April 23)
1156 Culloden, Smith—Direm Hunter & Co. (c. l. April 29)
848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 21)
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 12)
661 Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 14)
212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
069 Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1549 Henry Fernie,—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1117 Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Apr. 7)
1665 Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co. (c. l. March 4)
683 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
956 Matheran, T. Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 27)
237 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co.
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co.
1231 North, Brown.—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr 22.)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
1328 Princess Alexandra—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 11)
973 Rajah of Cochin.—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 16)
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co (c. l. April 20)
1075 South, Wilson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. May 8)
1633 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K., Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1190 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)

FOR HAVRE.

366 Mina, Nordstran—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. May 28)
523 Pudsey Dawson, Baker—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Apr. 28)
394 Typhoon, Strumotz—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. April 10)

FOR MARSEILLES VIA KURRACHEE.

446 Telegraph, Bernard—D. Ardaseer (c. l. May 23)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

425 Baronet Family—Pestonjee Jehangir. (c. l. April 29)
702 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 11)

FOR PERNAMBUCO FOR ORDERS.

743 Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co. (c. l. May 20)

FOR CALCUTTA.

559 Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 21)
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda. (c. l. May 21)
894 Futtle Gool Azees, S. Moate—H. S. M. Arbee. (c. l. May 19)
1444 H. C. Kidston, Jinman—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. 27 May)
656 Mohmedshah, Balma—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. April 23)
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Bright—R. Steuart & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

869 Juddal Mamnon, Grant—A. Sooltanally. (c. l. April 25)

FOR CHINA.

2000 China (s) G. C. Sparkes, (c. l. May 21)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

272 Louisa, Knew—H. S. Oomer. (c. l. May 12)

FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.

446 Nadershaw, Nacoda—C. Natha. (c. l. May 14)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

366 Alexandrea, Petterson—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 20)

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund. (c. l. May 15)

FOR NEW YORK.

792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver. (c. l. May 23)

FOR HONGKONG.

498 Ellen Masters, H. Pearce R. Heerachund (c. l. May 27)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

532 Edmondsbury, Varley—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H, A. L. Cadoo. (c. l. May 28)

FOR AKYAB.

997 Storm Cloud, J. Adam—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

NOT FIXED.

1162 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1023 Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassam Natha.
680 Auchuesgh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
648 China, Minto—Wallace & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
1247 Czar, McBride,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
853 England, Robson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Forbin (s), Limon.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Maneckchund.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Caldar—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
Hornet (s) Dayman.
Japan (s), Hay.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Leocadie and Anna, Geoffroi.
756 Lord Raglan, Pope—W. Nicol & Co.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1187 Maldon, T. Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bosustow.—David Sassoon & Co.
573 Mary Crocker, Saber—H. M. Sidick.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, T. Brady—H. A. L. Cadoo.
391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass.
1001 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
692 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
455 Pioneer (s). R. Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1230 Powerful, Nixon—Leckie & Co.
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sedick.
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.
Shannon, Hemsworth.
933 St. Bernard, Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co.
1265 Zuleika (sm), J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Braeley.
1200 Behar, R. T. Dundas.
966 Benares, Wright.
1200 Norna, Bain.
1609 Pottinger, H. E. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

964 Ann Buckle, Lyal—Fleming & Co.
435 Balaquith, Robertson—Finlay & Co.
756 Poictiers, Cosens—Fleming & Co.
882 Punjaub, Smith—Fleming & Co.
299 Tamar, Ross—McIver & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

1226 Queen of the East Bilton.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea, (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

740 Ramillies, Deroy—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

680 Campbell, Meikle.
597 Harvest Home, Dickey.
680 Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.
442 Lowick (Rus), Fleming & Co.
531 Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton—Fleming and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
749	Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
700	Birkby, Purdy.	April 29
750	Chapman, Harland.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
890	Edendale, McGregor.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	
939	Gloriana, Vaile.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	April 9
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman.	
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.	April 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	
639	Barbara.	March 24
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 11
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
668	Ceiuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co.	March 9
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 21
220	Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
1328	Hahneman, Phillips.	
819	Harry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co.	
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby.	March 27
1034	Old England, Balman.	Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
999	Remington, Leisk.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	April 25
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 18
1171	The Lord Warden—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 20

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325	Euroclydon, Wright.	April 9
1343	Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 20
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stesson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabino.	March 8
1246	Sirocco.	April 14
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 19
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	March 17

FROM MELBOURNE.

1345	Zoboah, Powell.	April 16
1235	Tornado.	

FROM GALLE.

993	Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie.	April 30
858	Reigate, Ewart Latham & Co.	
140	Sonderborg.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1381	Dragoon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334	Crusader.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199	Baden.	(put back.)
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Manlius.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of May 19, announced the arrivals of the *Erymanthe*, Macaire, from Point de Galle 13th, Pondicherry 15th, and Madras 16th May ; *Indomitable*, Carrew, from Bombay 8th April, touched at Cannanore 6th May ; *Marquard Family*, Jones, from Bombay 25th April ; *Conte Winkenburg*, Beltino, from Pirano 8th Nov. ; and *Harold*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 22, Ship *Eranee*, H. Swinscom, from Mauritius 2nd May.

DEPARTURE.—May 22, H. M. Ship *Tubal Cain*, Wells, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Mayne, Major L., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Scott, Captain E., Staff, on duty, to Deesa.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 28TH, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Lieut. Fisher, 95th Regiment, Commanding Colaba Sanitarium, is appointed Member of the General Court Martial of which Lieut. Colonel Murray, is President, and which re-assembles at Colaba, at 11 A. M. to-morrow, vice the Subaltern of the 103rd Regiment therein detailed.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May 1863.

No. 276.—Captain P. P. Fenwick, of H. M.'s 25th Regt. N. I., Assistant Resident at Baroda, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 277.—Conductor A. E. Norman, attached to the Bazar Department at Poona, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 278.—Surgeon F. Broughton is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1863.

No. 279.—Under the authority of the Government of India, the following re-organization of the Circles and Establishment of the Barrack Department of this Presidency, is sanctioned for the present, and will have effect from the 1st proximo :—

Circles and their respective Stations

AS CONSTITUTED UNDER G. G. O. No. 645 OF 1859.

Circles.	*Stations.*	*Circles.*	*Stations.*
Presidency ...	Bombay. Poona.	Mhow	Mhow. Indore.
Poona	Kirkee. Khandalla. Poorundhur.	Neemuch ...	Neemuch.
		Nusseerabad	Nusseerabad. Ajmere.
Sholapore ...	Sholapore. Sattara.	Belgaum......	Belgaum. Dharwar.
Sind............	Kurrachee. Hyderabad. Guizree. Shikarpoor.	Kolapore	Kolapore. Kulladghee.
Ahmedabad...	Ahmedabad. Baroda. Surat.	Ahmednugur.	Ahmednuggur. Malligaum. Asseerghur.
Deesa	Deesa. Aboo.	Aden	Aden.

AS NOW SANCTIONED.

Circles.	*Stations.*	*Circles.*	*Stations.*
Presidency ...	Bombay. Khandalla. Tanna.	Mhow..........	Mhow. Indore. Medidpore. Augur. Neemuch.
Poona	Poona. Kirkee. Sholapore. Sattara. Poorundhur.	Rajpootana!...	Nusseerabad. Ajmere. Tarraghur.
Sind	Kurrachee. Hyderabad. Ghizree. Shikarpoor. Sukkur. Jacobabad.	Belgaum	Belgaum. Kolapore. Dharwar. Kulladghee. Vingorla. Rairee.
Northern ...	Ahmedabad. Deesa. Baroda. Surat. Rajkote. Aboo. Bhooj. Bulsar.	Ahmednugur.	Ahmednuggur. Asseerghur. Malligaum. Dhoolia.
		Aden	Aden.

Establishment.

3. The orders below noted, allow the following Establishment, viz. : Six 1st Class Barrack Masters on a Staff Salary of Rs. 120, with the Military pay and allowances of their respective ranks.

Six 2nd Class Barrack Masters, on a Staff Salary of Rs. 70, with the Military pay and allowances of their respective ranks.

One Sub-Conductor at Poona on the pay and allowances of his rank.

G. G. O. No. 645, dated 20th July 1859.
Government Resolution No. 5598, dated 3rd December 1859.
Government Resolution No. 5821, dated 22nd December 1859.
Government Resolution No. 445, dated 1st February 1860.
G. G. O. No. 374, dated 13th June 1860.
Government Letter No. 2867, dated 5th October 1861.

Thirty-two Barrack Serjeants, on a staff salary of Rs. 20 each, in addition to their Military pay and allowances.

Conveyance allowance to eighteen Barrack Serjeants at Rs. 10 each.

4. Under this organization of the Establishment, it has been found that in certain instances Barrack Serjeants holding positions of minor responsibility have been in the receipt of higher allowances than their Superiors in rank and position, to obviate which regularly graduated scale of pay according to Classes is hereby authorised ; promotion to these Classes being accorded on the same principle as at present, viz. by selection, not seniority.

5. The revised Establishment and organization will therefore be as follows :—

Two Senior Barrack Masters, on a consolidated salary of Rupees 275-10-6 each.

Four 1st Class Barrack Masters, on a consolidated salary of Rupees 265-14 each.

Three 2nd Class Barrack Masters, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 215-14 each.

Six 3rd Class Barrack Masters, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 111-1-4 each.

Twenty-seven Barrack Serjeants, on a Staff Salary of Rs. 20 each, in addition to their Military pay and allowances.

Conveyance allowance for eighteen Barrack Serjeants,* to be distributed as at present at Rs. 10 each.

6. The Salaries sanctioned by this Order to Barrack Masters include Military and Staff pay and allowances of every kind, except travelling allowance, which will still be disbursed to them at the rates, and on the occasions, mentioned in paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 645 of 1859, and G. O. C. No. 1173, dated 6th December 1862.

7. Under the operation of this order the two Senior Barrack Masters in the Department will be designated "Senior Barrack Masters," and will have charge, respectively, of the Presidency and Poona Circles.

8. The four Barrack Masters next in rank will be designated "First Class Barrack Masters," and will have charge respectively of the Northern, Sind, Mhow, and Rajpootana Circles.

9. The three Barrack Masters next in rank will be designated "Second Class Barrack Masters," and will have charge respectively, of the Belgaum, Nuggur, and Aden Circles.

10. The remaining six Barrack Masters will be designated "Third Class Barrack Masters," and be posted, one to the Presidency, two to the Poona, one to the Mhow, one to the Northern, and one to the Rajpootana Circle, as Assistants to the Barrack Masters of their respective Circles.

No. 280.—In General Order No. 196, of 7th April 1863, after the words "the authority of the Cantonment Magistrate will cease," the following words are to be added, "In the districts thus transferred."

With reference to the same General Order, the authorities concerned are reminded that Section LXVI. Act 12 and 13 Victoria Cap. 43, and Section 11. of Act No. XI. of 1841 remain in force at Kurrachee against persons amenable to the provisions of those Acts, and that Courts of Request must be assembled as heretofore for cognizance of the actions specified in those Sections.

* Or to 3rd Class Barrack Masters, as the case may be.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th May 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

21st *Brigade Royal Artillery.*—Lieut. Col. J. R. Hawkins, from 28th May to 27th June 1863, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Apothecary S. Hanson, from 21st to 27th April 1863, in extension, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, May* 20.)

Mr. R. F. Stack to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Sandes.

Notice is hereby given to the parties named below, or their heirs or representatives, that a Commission for the investigation of the claims preferred by them against the late Native Government of Oudh will sit at Lucknow as soon as possible after the 1st February 1864, before which they should produce such evidence as may exist in support of their claims :—

Captain Frith, Mr. Grant, Major Darrell, Major Webber, Captain Edwardes, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Prendergast.

The services of Lieutenant Stewart Fellows, 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department with the Governor General.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Impey, R.E., to be Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Maxwell, R.E., who has vacated* the appointment, with effect from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's departure from India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd May 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Mooltan, on Saturday the thirteenth day of December 1862, Lieutenant Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE.—That he, the said Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson, on the 28th day of June 1862, being an Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army, serving at Dera Ismail Khan, a place in Her Majesty's Indian Territories situated above one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively, did at Dera Ismail Khan aforesaid, cause the death of, and then and there murder, Munnoo Khan, by doing an act, that is to say, flogging the said Munnoo Khan, with the intention of causing bodily injury to the said Munnoo Khan, and which bodily injury so intended to be inflicted, was sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death ; the said act being then and there done by the said Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson whilst he was not deprived of the power of self-control by any grave and sudden provocation and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property ; and not being done by him as, or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant, acting for the advancement of public justice ; and the said death, of the said Munnoo Khan not being caused without premeditation in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel ; and the said Munnoo Khan not suffering death, nor taking the risk of death, with his own consent.

FINDING.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, is guilty of having caused the death of Munnoo Khan, under circumstances, constituting the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and do accordingly acquit him of so much of the charge as alleges murder.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the Prisoner, Lieutenant Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, to be kept in penal servitude for the term of four years.

W. BOYLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
89th Foot, President.

Mooltan, 23rd December 1862.

REVISED FINDING.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, is guilty of culpable homicide, but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

REVISED SENTENCE.—The Court does now sentence the Prisoner, Lieutenant Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, to be kept in penal servitude for the term of four years.

W. BOYLE, Lieut. Colonel,
89th Foot, President.

Mooltan, 19th March 1863.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, the 10th April 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General approves of the sentence of Penal servitude for four years passed upon the Prisoner, Lieutenant Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Engineers, and of the said sentence being carried into execution.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.
Simla, the 21st April 1863.

Lieutenant Jackson is to be sent under Military escort to Bombay, under instructions which will be given to the Officer Commanding the Lahore division, and his name will be struck off the rolls of the Royal Engineers from the 21st of April 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E HAYTHORNE, Colonel, Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th May 1863.

Captain A. S. Hunter, transferred on promotion from the 4th to the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, having arrived in Calcutta, is directed to proceed to Bombay to join his Battery, under arrangements to be made by the Deputy Quarter Master General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th May 1863.

With reference to para. 10 of Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India No. 477, dated the 27th December 1862, published in G. G. O. No. 252 of the 7th April 1863, the reduction of the establishment of Officers of European Cavalry Regiments in India will be affected in the manner laid down in letter from Military Secretary, Horse Guards, of the 2nd March 1861, published in Circular, Adjutant General's Office, Her Majesty's British Forces, dated 20th April 1861 ; and that of men, as indicated in para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 662 of 30th July 1861.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th May 1863.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Doctor W. Linton, C.B., whose tour of duty as Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals in India has expired, will proceed immediately to England, and report himself, on arrival, to the Adjutant General Horse Guards, and the Director General, Army Medical Department.

* Notification Military Deparment, No. 288, dated 23rd April 1863.

Civil.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, May* 28.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. L. Merewether, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed Political Resident at Aden.

Lieutenant G. R. Goodfellow has been confirmed in the appointment of Arabic Interpreter to the Political Resident at Aden.

Captain G. F. Hayward assumed charge of his duties as Acting Assistant to the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta on the 6th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Augustus Brooke Warden, of the Civil Service, to act as a Judge of the High Court, under the provisions of Section 7 of Act 24 and 25 Vict. Chapter 104.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, of the Civil Service, is appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat, during the employment of Mr. A. B. Warden as a Judge of the High Court, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Maher, 3rd Class Deputy Magistrate of the Hydrabad Collectorate, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate.

The following Notification is published in supersession of that published at page 1332 of the *Government Gazette* of the 25th December 1862.

Under Section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers of a Magistrate, with the view to their exercising such powers under the said Act and under the following Special Laws, within the Zillahs of Poona, Sholapoor and Ahmedabad respectively ; Act XXXI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), and Act XVI. of 1861 (An Act for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages).

Captain G. C. Evezard, Suprintendent of Bazars, Poona.

Captain F. S. Hewett, Suprintendent of Bazars, Sholapoor.

Brevet Major T. C. Alban, Suprintendent of Bazars, Ahmedabad.

Mr. James Hunter, Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. Ballajee Attiajee, District Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor, are vested with the powers contemplated in Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. J. Dracup, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Dharwar Zillah.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, have sanctioned the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Sattara District for six weeks from the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Talooka of Beejapoor, of the Sattara Zillah, be transferred to the Sholapoor Zillah, from the date of the passing of Act III. of 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Brereton, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Muratha Country, has been promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendent from the 10th February last.

Mr. A. H. Spry acted as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad from 2nd September 1862 to 9th March 1863, and from the 14th March to the date of Mr. Propert's assuming charge.

Mr. J. King acted as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, from the 10th January to 9th March 1863, and from the 14th March to the date of his joining his new appointment at Kaira.

Rao Bahadoor Runchorebhai Oomeyashunker, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, was in charge of the current duties of the Office of Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate during the period Mr. King was acting as Second Assistant.

Messrs. A. M. Boulton, and R. P. Simpson are appointed supernumerary Deputy Collectors in Sind.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Presidency Division, assumed charge of his duties on the 20th instant.

Captain J. Hobson, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, is allowed a further extension, up to 31st May 1863, of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to him on the 14th March 1863.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 40, dated 16th ultimo, is published :—

"*Financial,*—No. 40.

INDIA OFFICE, *London*, 16*th April* 1863.

His Excellency the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay.

SIR,—Mr. J. Ford, of the Uncovenanted Service, has been permitted to return to his duty on your Establishment, by the Steamer of the 27th March, without prejudice to his appointment.

2. Mr. R. W. Hunter, C. S., has also been permitted to return to his duty.

3. The undermentioned Civil Servants, having furnished the necessary medical certificates, have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, six months.
Mr. A. Rogers five months.
Mr. J. R. Morgan, five months.—I have the honor to be, &c.
C. WOOD."

Erratum.—In the Notification dated the 6th instant* *for* "Assistant Surgeons Kane and Hewlett," *read* "Surgeon Kane, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon Hewlett."

* Published in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th May, at page 860.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have passed the prescribed Examination in the Marathi language :—

Lieutenant A. H. Wodehouse, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country.

Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country.

Messrs. W. A. Russell, E. Burke, W. S. Turnbull, and H. H. Hynes.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Succaram Arjoon and L. P. de Rozario are attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaik Abdool Kurim is appointed to Mrs. Pascoa de Souza's Dispensary at Oorun.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Chapman, of the Staff Corps, appointed temporarily to the charge of Famine Relief Works in the Khandeish Collectorate, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Mr. J. Trushawe has been appointed Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., has been appointed to act for Lieutenant Joseph Bonus, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, during that Officer's absence on duty to the Presidency, in addition to his own duties, as Special Assistant Engineer, Kurrachee Harbour Works.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

CHINA SEA.

ISLANDS BETWEEN SINGAPORE STRAITS AND BORNEO.

The Bearings are Magnetic.

The survey of the Islands in the south-western part of the China Sea, between Singapore Straits and the Coast of Borneo, having been completed in H. M. Surveying vessel *Rifleman*, the result is hereby made known for general information.

As the paper will embody all the information contained in the account of the *Rifleman's* survey of the Tambelan Islands published in October last, together with the results of the observations required to determine the astronomical positions at the time incomplete, that account is consequently cancelled.

All the Meridian distances have been referred to Fort Fullerton, Singapore, in Lat. 1° 17′ N., Long 103° 51′ 18″ E. The islands have been connected together by Astronomical positions, and true bearings.

With the view that Navigators may readily correct their Horsburgh's, the Islands will be referred to in the order they occur in that work.—See Vol. II. pages 303 to 305, both inclusive.

St. Barbe.—This Island is well described in Horsburgh, and requires no further remark here. We made the highest hill on the N. E. end to be in Lat. 0° 8′ 6″, Long. 107° 13′ 32″ E. and the height 762 feet. The height of the hill on the south end is 684 feet.

Direction Island.—The apex in Lat. 0° 14′ 39″ N., Long. 108° 2′ E. is 639 feet high. In Horsburgh this Island is stated to be larger than St. Barbe, but it is, in fact, only one-third of its size. The description in other respects is good.

Welsted Shoal.—The position of this danger is very accurately given in Horsburgh. From unfavorable weather we were only able to obtain a single observation, this made the Latitude to be 0° 32′ 27″ N. The Longitude 107° 53′ E. was obtained by true bearings to Direction Island and Tambelan Peak.

The rocks extend half a mile in an E. N. E. and W. S. W. direction, their breadth being about a cable's length. They consist of a number of pinnacles, with depths varying from seven to three fathoms.

When at anchor on the shoal Direction Island bore by compass S. 27° 30′ E.,—the small islet off the west side of that Island being just visible from the bridge, and the compass bearing of Tambelan Peak was N. 36° 40′ W.

Pulo Dattoo.—We made the Peak in Lat. 0° 7′ 38″, Long. 108° 35′ 50″ E., and its height to be 1,042 feet. It is correctly described in Horsburgh, as are also the Islands betwixt Mampava and Sambas, &c.

St. Esprit Islands.—The highest part of the largest Island of this group is in Lat. 0° 37′ 31″ N. Long. 107° 0′ 50″ E., and the height 817 feet. The group is correctly described in Horsburgh, and it is only necessary to remark here that vessels should be cautious when passing through them as we found a coral patch of three fathoms between the Brace Islands and the island next west of them.

Howqua Shoal.—Is a doubtful danger which appears on the latest Admiralty Chart S. by W. 4 miles from S. W. island of the St. Esprit Group.

The *Rifleman* was steaming over and about its reported position for a day, but could not discover it. We are not in possession of the particulars respecting it.

Green Island.—Is correctly described in Horsburgh. Its centre is in Lat. 0° 44′ 43″ N. and Long. 107° 18′ 52″ E.

The Tambelan Islands.—Are also correctly described in Horsburgh. We made the highest peak of the Great Tambelan to be in Lat. 1° 1′ 05″ N. and Long. 107° 32′ 22″ E.

Rodger or Ellen Rock.—Is of very small extent, and as described by Mr. Alexander Roger in Horsburgh, page 305, is about 100 yards square ; but at low water Spring Tides there is but three feet water on it.

This is an exceedingly dangerous rock, for there are regular soundings of from 19 to 22 fathoms close to and for miles round it. The *Rifleman* was steaming about this danger for four days before it was found, although every effort was used to discover it. It was ultimately found by the tide making against the wind and causing a slight ripple.

We made its position to be as follows. Lat. 0° 41′ 15″ N., Long. 107° 31′ 12″ E.

Compass bearings,—Tambelan Peak seen over the right apex of Large Jarrang	N. 1° 30′ E.—11·8 miles.
Green Island	N. 75° 00′ W.—12·1 do.
Right extreme of Tambelans.	N. 12° — E. —10·2 do.
Left ditto............................	N. 28° 3′ W. —22·33 do.

There is little doubt, but this is the rock seen by Mr. Robert Loney, R. N., when in command of the *Rose Ellis*, and marked in the Admiralty Charts as Rose Ellis. The rock is so far from the Islands, that the least error of bearing either in the compass or in the observation, would cause the discrepancy in its position as given by Captains Rodger and Loney.

Europa Shoal.—Was found to extend about a mile in a N. by E. and S. by W. direction, the shoalest patch being in about the middle of the line, and having three fathoms on it at low water spring tides. Horsburgh gives two fathoms, but we could not find less than three, and all our boats were sounding over it several hours. Southwards of the three fathom patch, the Shoal extends to the westward nearly three quarters of a mile, having from six to ten fathoms over this part of it. All round the Shoal there is from eighteen to twenty-five fathoms water.

We made the position of the three fathoms patch to be as follows : Lat. 1° 11′ 19″ N., Long. 107° 25′ 27″ E.

Compass bearings.		
Rocky Islets	S. 87° 30′ W.—12·3	miles.
Gap Rock	N. 79° 25′ E.—9	do.
Apex Pulo Way	S. 17° 34′ W.—5½	do.
Right extreme of the Tambelans	S. 24° 30′ W.—6½	do.
Left do.	S. 44° 17′ S.—15·2	do.

White Rock.—About 80 feet high, lies E. S. E. from Pulo Jarrang the S. E. Island of the Tambelans. On its S. W. side are two small pinnacle rocks about twelve feet above high water. Vessels should not make too free with this rock, as shoal water extends from it between the N. W. and S. W. bearings to a distance of two cables.

Constance Shoal.—In the latest Admiralty Charts there is a danger marked "Constance ?" and laid down about one mile and three quarters south of Large Jarrang. The *Rifleman* was steaming a whole day about its position without it being discovered. Beyond being marked in the chart we are not furnished with any particulars, and moreover, the shoal being marked as doubtful in itself, and not as of doubtful position merely, we are induced not to believe in its existence.

A Coral Shoal however was found to lie off the S. W. end of Little Jarrang, the shoalest part of which with three fathoms on it bears N. 68° W., nine-tenths of a mile from the S. W. end of that island. From this patch—which is its western extreme, it extends about S. E. by E. three quarters of a mile, with depths over it varying from four to nine fathoms. This, probably, is the Constance Shoal.

Tambelan highest peak on with right the extreme of Harbour the island clears it half a mile to the westward and White Rock on with the right extreme of Large Jarrang leads over nine fathoms on the S. E. end of it. White Rock kept well open of the right extreme of large Jarrang, clears the danger to the southward.

There are seventeen to twenty fathoms between this shoal and Little Jarrang.

Several other Shoal patches and dangers were found near the Tambelans, but they lie out of the track of ordinary Navigators, and which a glance at the chart will give a better idea of than a long account here.

Rocky Islands.—Situated N. 54 W. 12 miles from the channel between Pulo Way and Outer Island of the Tambelan group are merely two barren rocks, the resort of sea birds. They are bold, close to and occupy a space of about two cables in extent. The northern and larger one 134 feet in height, is in Lat. 1° 11′ 9″ N., Long. 107° 13′ E.

Gap Rock.—North eleven miles from the Eastern extreme of the Tambelans in Lat. 1°. 12′ 30″ N. and Long. 107° 34′ 30″ E., is very remarkable, consisting of two large boulders lying upon a flat rock. The larger of these boulders is 124 feet above the water. There is no small rock to the eastward of it as mentioned in Horsburgh, but a shoal extends about two cables from its south side.

St. Julian.—N. 44½ W. 24 miles from the large island of the St. Esprit group in Lat. 0° 55′ 40″ N., Long. 106° 43′ 30″ E., is a remarkable island, being nearly a mile long and only a cable's length broad. It is low in the centre rising to a hill 537 feet high on the north end and to one 318 feet high on the south end. The hill on the north end forms an exceedingly bold cliff to seaward. We found deep water close to on all sides.

Camel's Hump.—N. 28 E. 18½ miles from St. Julian, in Lat. 1° 11′ 46″ N., Long. 106° 53′ E., is about half a mile long in an east and west direction, and about a third of a mile broad. It is well named, the highest part of the island forming a sort of hump, the height of which is 574 feet. We discovered no danger in its vicinity.

Saddle Island.—N. E. ¼ E. 12 miles from St. Julian, in Lat. 1° 19′ 21″ N. Long. 107° 2′ 17″ E., is only half a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, it also is well named. The hills forming the saddle are in line on a S. ¾ W. and opposite bearing, the higher one on the north side being 387 feet high.

Victory Island.—In Lat. 1° 34′ 46″ N. Long. 106° 18′ 40″ E. rises to a hill in the centre 285 feet in height. We found a patch of five fathoms with deep water all round, about one-third of a mile off its S. W. end.

Acasta Rock.—Lies N. by W. 6 miles from Victory

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Island. It is just under the surface of the water, and in calm weather presents exactly the appearance described in Horsburgh, " the central part of a very brown colour, declining to a pale green around." The least swell breaks on it.

Doubtful Reef.—Of Horsburgh does not appear on the Admiralty Charts; and we saw nothing of such a danger when near its position.

Barren Rock.—E. by S. ¾ S. 7½ miles from Victory Island, in Lat. 1° 31′ 50″ N., Long. 106° 25′ 35″ E., is a whitish rock 80 feet high, about a cable's length in size, with deep water all around it.

Tides, Weather, &c.—As we were constantly shifting our surveying ground, we had no good opportunity for obtaining a series of tide observations. Such as we were able to procure were so irregular that no general conclusion could be formed from them. We observed, however, during the S. W. Monsoon—from the middle of July to the middle of September; and also in the month of December during the N. E. Monsoon, that Tides set to windward every day against the prevailing current, although they were uncertain as to commencement and time of duration.

The weather was very fine and the winds generally light. Ships would frequently shorten their passages through this part of the China Sea if they kept a kedge ready to let go during light airs and calms, and when both current and tide would otherwise be setting them back over the ground they had with difficulty gained. We saw several vessels set back in this way.

Concluding Remarks.—All the above Islands, like most others in the tropics, are covered with a dense vegetation, and have generally white sandy beaches, upon which turtle and the iguana may frequently be found.

The Islands of the St. Esprit group and others are occasionally visited by small parties of Malays for the purpose of catching turtle.

The only Islands permanently inhabited are those of the Tambelan group, all of which have a few Malays upon them. The village in the bay of the great Tambelan contains about five hundred inhabitants, but vessels cannot get any supplies there. We found the greatest difficulty in procuring a few fowls, &c., for our use while employed on the Survey.

JOHN WM. REED, Master, R. N.,
In charge of Chinay Sea Survey.

H. M.'s Surveying Vessel Rifleman, Singapore, 6th March 1863.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Balance Sheet received from the Committee of Management of the Government Savings' Bank:—

Balance Sheet of the Bombay Government Savings' Bank for the Official year 1861-62.

DR.			
To amount due to 7431 Depositors	16,69,909	2	8
To amount due to Government. ...	3,591	10	1
,, Balances under one Rupee consolidated	81	9	0
Rupees...	16,73,582	5	9
CR.			
By Cash in Government Treasury Bombay Bank........................	16,69,242	8	6
By Cash in Bank	4,035	15	10
By overpayment (since recovered).	120	0	0
By suspense account (since adjusted)	183	13	5
Rupees...	16,73,582	5	9

J. CHRISTIE,
Secretary Government Savings' Bank.
E. FREEBORN,
Actuary Government Savings' Bank.
Examined and found correct.
J. L. HYNES.
J. COLEBROOK.
Bombay Government Savings' Bank, 30th April 1862.
By order.
H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 27th May 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Cinnamara, Upper Assam, on the 8th May, the wife of Mr. D. P. Skipton, of a son.

At Kissengunge, Nuddee, on the 9th May, the wife of Mr. H. P. Rushton, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, Captain Herbert Henry Moseley, late of H. M.'s 42nd Royal Highlanders, aged 28 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer " BENARES," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	
,, ½ ,, ...	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ...	,, 0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,, ...	,, 1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ...	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

A MAIL FOR ZANZIBAR per Ship " NADER SHAH," will be made up and closed at this office, at 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 29th instant.

MAILS FOR THE MALABAR COAST.

The Mails for the Malabar Coast per Steamer " MAHARAJ," (which will touch at Vingorla, Goa, Sedasewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin), will be closed on MONDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 2 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND (during the Monsoon,) 9th and 24th at 7 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—28th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE, 1863.

Full Moon.........Tuesday	2d.	4h.	20.7m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.......Monday	8d.	6h.	43.1m.	P.M.
New Moon.........Tuesday	16d.	0h.	27.3m.	P.M.
First Quarter......Wednesday	24d.	3h.	22.4m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	29	Saturn rises at 1.24.	5 23	6 31	7 53	8 24	Date 27th May. Time—9h. 1m. 27s.
Sat.	30	Saturn sets at 1.36.	5 23	6 31	8 51	9 10	
Sun.	31	Trinity Sunday.	5 23	6 32	9 17	9 43	
Mon.	1	Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	10 8	10 33	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 0m.	5 23	6 32	10 57	11 30	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7.55	5 23	6 33	11 45	0 8	
Thur.	4	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 33	0 34	0 57	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 29th.—Restoration of Charles II., 1660.
Saturday 30th.—General Peace, 1814.
Sunday 31st.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.—The Shajehanpore Massacre, 1857.
Monday 1st.—Battle of Arnee, 1782.—Lord Howe defeated the French Fleet, 1791.
Tuesday 2nd.—£10,000 voted to Dr. Jenner for his discovery of Vaccination, 1802.—Severe Earthquake at Erzeroum, 1,500 persons perished, 1859.
Wednesday 3rd.—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1814.
Thursday 4th.—George III. born, 1738.—British Institution founded, 1805.—Leopold created King of Belgium, 1831.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 28th May.

From Calicut Malabar to Joocakoo Mahomed Sookroy, Ahmedabad to Prince Grant Saddler, Kurrachee to Tullucksee Dokara, Calicut Malabar to Govindjee Thayersey, Poona to Cornet Davies 3rd Dragoon Guards, Surat to Allee Mahomed Timber Merchant, Broach to Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, Cochin to Colonel Bell, Kurrachee to Mr. Cornish Preventice Service.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 23
AGRA..................	May 16	LAHORE	May 13
ALLAHABAD	May 16	LONDON	May 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 7	MADRAS	May 23
BANGALORE	May 22	MALTA	May 9
COCHIN	May 9	MEERUT	May 19
CALCUTTA..............	May 20	OUDH	May 16
CAPE..................	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 13
CEYLON	May 18	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 23	RANGOON	Apr 24
FRANCE	May 6	SUEZ	May 13
HONGKONG	Apr 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Publishing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from this day to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

THE London *Times* of the 10th ultimo, in a sensible article on the waste lands of India, enters with considerable detail into the matter with the view of showing " upon how very slight and flimsy a foundation the alleged grievances of the men of Manchester rest." Strange to say, however, the conclusive proof worked out by the *Times* " that the outcry as to any obstacles thrown in the way of the purchase of the waste lands of India is without any solid foundation" has been arrived at without any reference whatever to the real obstructiveness of the rules for the sale of waste lands. The statement of the *Times* that the difference between the Secretary of State and the late Governor General resolves itself into two points—first, whether the Governor-General, by his mere fiat, without any legislative sanction, should deprive a man of his land because somebody has claimed to have it sold, and that claim has not been resisted within a period of thirty days; and second, whether the land is to be sold at a fixed price or by auction, is certainly only a partial statement of the real grievances of which capitalists complain. If it were, we do not see how it could reasonably be denied, that both good sense and law were clearly on the side of the ruler, and their framers.

The distinction between waste lands and lands merely lying waste is a real one, and one which, unless the Government of India was prepared to do wholesale injustice and brave the consequences, requires to be kept in view, and has actually been taken into view in Mr. Harington's Bill. There is probably much less of waste lands than of lands merely lying waste. The former, however, are not truly described as " lands remote, unhealthy and desolate, requiring much expenditure in labour and capital before they can be subdued to the use and convenience of man." There are waste lands through which the grand trunk lines of railway pass, and in really healthy districts; which, moreover, require only the burning of the rank grass that covers them, the turning over of the surface soil, and the sowing of oil seeds, in order to yield crops that would in the very first season pay all the expenses of thus subduing them to the use and convenience of man. With regard to the sale of all waste lands, it certainly should be the object of Government to make possession follow as quickly as possible upon the contract of purchase. And here we touch the real grievance of which capitalists desirous to invest in such lands have a right to complain. It is not what the *Times* states as the second of the two points into which the difference between the Secretary of State and the late Governor-General resolves itself, that the minister will have the waste land sold in all cases by auction, while the late Viceroy would have had it sold at a fixed price. Sale by auction would not necessarily cause any serious delay in making possession follow upon the contract of purchase. That which causes this delay is the real grievance, and that is the regulations relating to the survey of the land after application for it has been made and before possession of it is given. This matter of the survey the *Times* has not even alluded to. On all other points the views of the *Times* are excellent; and we should have been glad to see the views of the leading journal as lucidly stated on this point as they have been on the others embraced in this subject. We cannot doubt that the *Times* holds the same common-sense and practical views on this point as on the others. We find in India that when a capitalist actually makes an effort to obtain waste land, it is here that he finds himself obstructed —the survey regulations are an obstacle to his obtaining possession—which he cannot remove. He must deposit a sum of money which will cover the cost of a survey, without knowing when the survey will be made. It must be made by an Engineer officer of Government, and such an officer may not for a long time be available for the purpose. The capitalist, then, has to remain on the spot " in a waiting posture," and has to allow his deposit money to be idle, till the survey can be made. This is a real grievance; and what makes it all the more so is, that it is one that might so easily be remedied. A Civil Engineer came out to Madras some time ago for the express purpose of purchasing waste land on which to settle as a cultivator. After searching for and finding eligible land, he could go no further on account of the rules relating to the survey. These rules were a bar which excluded him from the land which he wished to obtain and to subdue and cultivate. This grievance might easily be removed. The mode of doing it has been pointed out by Sir C. Trevelyan in the Legislative Council of the Governor General. It is to have the most eligible wastes surveyed at once by the officers of Government, that is, surveyed at the expense of Government, and a description of them placed for public inspection in the office of Public Works. Intending purchasers may then select the land they want, and the lot may be sold either by auction or at a price fixed by Government, and the purchaser charged with the cost of the survey. This would avoid all unnecessary delay, and thus remove the real and only grievance of which " the men of Manchester" may reasonably complain.

The *Times* makes a very proper allusion to Mr. Harington's Bill. This Bill will restrain Government from doing wrong, and save it from the consequences of injustice. There is much land in the country merely lying waste, which " although desolate, is the subject of private property." The cultivation of these lands has been abandoned by their owners from various causes. In some cases it has actually been the bad government of the district which has driven the owners of land out of it. With a rigorous and efficient Government to protect life and property, make proper roads, and afford facilities to the cultivators for finding new markets for their produce, owners would rapidly enough return and claim their lands. It is to prevent the possibility of injustice being done to this class of cultivators that Mr. Harington's Bill is proposed, and if it becomes law, it would certainly be effective in protecting their rights from confiscation in sales that might take place after the thirty days' notice.

THE Government of India has issued a notification, which we publish in another part of our paper, announcing that a commission will sit at Lucknow as soon as possible after the 1st of February 1864, to investigate the claims of the representatives of certain officers and gentlemen against the late Native Government of Oude: before which the claimants are required to produce such evidence as may exist in support of their claims. It would appear then, that these claims, some of which have been before every Governor General for the last fifty years, and occasionally before the Court of Directors as the highest Court of Appeal, and been invariably rejected, are yet to be gone into once more. We trust on this occasion with the chance of some compensation to the representatives of the claimants, some of whom must have spent a little fortune in seeking for the redress that hitherto they have been unable to obtain.

THE *Government Gazette* announces the appointment of Major W. L. Merewether, C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, as Political Resident at Aden.

THE net collections on account of Income Tax, of the Presidency of Bombay, during the month of April last, amounted to Rupees 3,20,896; and those of Stamp Revenue to Rupees 3,04,226.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has just appeared which shows the number of arms, &c., sent to British North America, from December 1861, and ordered in consequence of the affair of the *Trent*. The paper shows that to Canada, Halifax, and New Burnswick, there were sent an aggregate of 44,829 rifles of the pattern of 1853; 2,500 smooth bore arms; 45,500 accoutrements; 2,276,500 ammunition; 40,000 great coats; and 25,940 blankets.

THE finding and sentence of the Court Martial on Lieutenant Jackson, late of the Royal Engineers, who was charged with the murder of a native, has now been officially published, and will be found in our military column. The Court found the prisoner guilty of " culpable homicide, but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder," and sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for four years, which has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. The prisoner was ordered to be sent under military escort to Bombay. His name has been ordered to be struck off the rolls of the Royal Engineers from the 21st April last.

NEWS LETTERS.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

I HAVE not much to write you about; but what there is, I must let you have. To begin with them: the Cooree business is settled, and I trust that the prices of grain will now soon go down. It has been ordered that at the end of a month, from this date, the Government Rupee is to be the current coin in Kattywar, excepting within the actual territories of those chiefs who have mints; and as they are only the Nawab of Joonaghur, the Jam of Noanugger, and the Rana of Forebunder, the circulation of Coorees will be but small. I have not heard whether the rate of the Coorees has been fixed in the territories of these Chiefs; but if it has not, I hope that the Political Agent will have it fixed. The people, at first, did not at all like the change; but when the different Vakeels at the Durbar the Political Agent held a meeting on the subject and found that those who would not introduce the Government coinage would have to look to the Chief whose coinage they chose acknowledged its justice and refer all their disputes to him, it had a wonderful effect in settling matters.

The Political Agent is leaving shortly to go to the coast on the Gulph of Cutch, to visit some bunders, about which there are some disputes between the Jain and the Rao of Cutch, and not to luxuriate at Ballacherrie as former Politicals used to do. He will be absent about 10 or 15 days, I fancy, in all; and I hope the trip will set him up, for the hard work he has had lately has pulled him down a little. His Excellency the Governor, I hear, has sent an answer to the Queen-Mother of Joonaghur, and I hope it will be a satisfactory one, and show her that Government wish to bring about a reconciliation between her and her son, and that they do not approve of the conduct of those who were the cause of the present discord in her family. The answer came through the post; and the Post Master, I hear, could get no one to take the letter for Her Majesty, as she has no vakeel here. It was taken to Annundjee, who was at first, I hear, willing to take it; but when he found that he would have to give a receipt for it, he declined to have anything to do with it, for reasons best known to himself. I hear that Major Keatinge said to Annundjee the other day, before several natives, that he ought to become the Dewan of Joonaghur. I can hardly believe this, or if it was said, it must, I should fancy, have been so ironically, and never meant to be considered as in earnest, for he, I should fancy, is too well acquainted with the character of the man ever to approve of his having anything whatever to do with any State; and I should imagine that, even though the Joonaghur authorities were willing to make him Dewan (which they are not), that the Political Agent would not sanction such a measure until things have been enquired into.

You will notice in the *Gazette* I send you, that the Political Agent is introducing a good measure in making the Chiefs either sign their communications with their names, or else making their Karbarees sign; by this means they will hereafter be unable to deny any paper that may be sent, but which, with the present system, they could easily do, and say that they had not sent it, but that some person at enmity with them had done so.

Major Anderson, you will also notice, has found time to cultivate exotic cotton, and to acclimatise some which is now for disposal gratis. It is really very gratifying and satisfactory to find officers who interest themselves in improving the country in the way this officer has done; and I hope Government will encourage their officers in adopting measures of this kind, and notice favourably all who in their leisure hours do so.

Strong southerly winds have been blowing lately, and clouds are gathering up, denoting signs of an early monsoon.

The Districts, 23rd May 1863. FASSENACLOID.

(*From the Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, May* 21.)

CIRCULAR No. 8 OF 1863.

TO ALL THE ASSISTANTS IN KATTYWAR.

1. I occasionaly experience considerable difficulty in deciphering the original notes and orders passed by my predecessors in office and their Assistants, on the old Attachment Cases which are now under investigation. These notes are of very great value, as many of them were made years ago, when facts were fresh in the memory of persons who are since dead.

2. I therefore request that you will, whenever it is practicable, have fair copies prepared of any English papers of interest connected with these cases, and of your own report and final order. Should no writer of the Agency be available, there is no objection to your paying for the work from the sums in deposit on account of the estate.

3. The rate paid should not if possible exceed the following:—

One Rupee for three sheets or twelve pages, each page to have thirty lines, and each line to contain seven words on an average. If written in a good legible hand, 1½ Rupee for the same amount of work.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 10th April 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 9 OF 1863.

To the CHIEFS of KATTYWAR with First and Second Class Jurisdiction.

1. I have had the pleasure of receiving several letters which I believe to be from you, and I shall always derive great pleasure from maintaining an amicable correspondence with you; but I am forced to request you to make one change in your letters, as without it I have no guarantee that they are genuine.

2. I remark that you do not sign your names at the end of letters you address to me. This omisson is, I believe, in conformity with an ancient usage; but it is exceedingly inconvenient, and it is contrary to the custom of all civilized nations.

3. In addressing you I sign my name in full, adding my official designation; you have thus a guarantee that the document is original, and my duty to Government makes it incumbent upon me to request you to give me an equal advantage in any future official communications that may pass between us.

4. I do not desire to give you any extra trouble in conducting business with this Agency, and shall consequently not object to receive letters from your acknowledged ministers when signed by them, if you should wish to make them the channel of communication; but I cannot for the future receive official communications without a signature.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 13th April 1863.

To MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will inform me whether, in your opinion, it is incumbent upon the Assistants in charge of Districts to entertain petitions relating to Jeewaee, or maintenance of widows, or to adjudicate upon the disputes that so frequently arise between two surviving widows of a deceased Talookdar or Grassia.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, G. G. B. COULSON,
First Assistant Political Agent.
Camp Palyad, 13th April 1863.

No 143 OF 1863.

To G. G. B. COULSON, Esq.,

1. SIR,—In reply to your letter of 13th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I think it better that no questions of the sort should be entertained by the Assistants of this Agency; but that in cases of undoubted hardship which are forced upon their notice, in which the heir to an estate refuses to make provision for the family of his predecessor, the matter may be reported to the Political Agent.

2. I am exceedingly averse to any interference in such matters; any order or award passed by the Agency officers must be maintained, and the result is too often that the widows assume the place of guaranteed persons, and refuse obedience to the Chief.—I have &c.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Rajkote, 16th April 1863.

NOTICE.

Major Anderson, Superintendent Gaekwar Contingent, has succeeded in acclimatizing Egyptian Cotton-seed at Manickwarra, and has now several maunds of seed for disposal *gratis* to such cultivators as may wish to grow this species of cotton, which has been pronounced, by competent judges, to be of superior quality to the native indigenous cotton, and also fetches a higher price in the market.

Early application should be made to the head gardener at Manickwarra by those requiring seed, and all information regarding its cultivation will be freely given at the same time.

W. W. ANDERSON, Major,
Supt. Gaekwar Contingent.
Camp at Koreenar, 9th May 1863.

NOTICE.

The following rewards are offered by Chiefs and Talookdars for the apprehension of the undermentioned Bharwuttias.

Shapore—Grassia Callajee offers 100 Rupees reward for the apprehension of Sootar Bhanjee Bharwuttia, out against Rajkote.

Mooleela—Grassia Dadajee Hateeby, offers 600 Rupees, or 100 for each of the following Bharwuttias:—

1 Dosla.
2 Sutto.
3 Humjee.
4 Munio.
5 Jethee.
6 Pancho.

The Rana of Porebunder offers the following sums for the capture of the undermentioned Bharwuttias:—

		Rs.
Mher Ratria Maldhe..........................		500
Do. Do.	Hurbhum..........................	500
Do.	Geega	200
Do.	Dosa	200
Do.	Mungo	100
Do.	Kursun	100
Do.	Jodea	100
	Total...Rs.	1,700

His Highness the Gaekwar offers a reward of Rupees 1,000 for the capture of Muckwana Mala Lukmun, caste Khant, age 35, formerly resident of Ghatwar.

All these men are proclaimed outlaws; and all with the exception of Sootar Bhanjee, are charged with murder. Any one granting them protection, or in any way assisting them, will be liable to be tried before the Political Agent's Court and punished.

H. HEBBERT, Lieut.,
Joonaghur, 1st May 1863. Acting 2nd Assistant.

JACOBABAD, 19*th May* 1863.

So Khodad Khan is dethroned, and a fugitive, and Sher Dil Khan, Khan of Khelat, is extremely anxious to be in good terms with the British. I believe he daily sends messages expressing good will, whilst his ambassador is also en route to the Political Agent here, to negotiate amicable arrangements. A commercial traveller into his territories is likely consequently to enjoy peculiar advantages. Then the question naturally suggests itself can any good come from Khelat? Of good goods, wool will, I think, always take the lead. The Khelat sheep itself might be advantageously introduced into India, although it would take some care and time to acclimatise, this it is fully worth. And then their horses are also superior, and good brood mares might be cheaply got from Khelat. Their principal faults are legginess, heaviness and straightness, in the shoulder and neck; slenderness below the knee, and deficiency in courage. But they are full bodied, and muscular, and not undersized like our indigenous stock. Khelat camels, dogs, and cats, are also highly prized; and these with horns, hides, hoofs, fruit, wine, and Sala misree ought to make quite a large frontier trade. Oil and indigo may be and are taken up from here but otherwise the return traffic (especially for money) may be safely taken at *nil*. By bartering with textile fabrics, in small quantity; a few silks and kincobs; a few watches; fire-arms; trinkets; and some tobacco, a small advantage may be gained; but the Khelatees are very poor. They emigrate for the same reason that Pat used to leave dear ould Ireland; to wit, produce is very plentiful, but sixpences are scarce, and sixpences are what the trader should consequently take up.— Government have been so good as to appoint a marriage Registrar for Upper Sind. Dr. Ffolliott, Civil Surgeon at Shikarpore, who lately relieved Dr. Riddell, is the nominee. Dr. Ffolliott has already won the good-will and good opinion of a large portion of the Upper Sind community by his success and uniform kindness.— Father Riswick, the only Roman priest in Upper Sind, is zealously caring for his flock, which is larger than one would think U. S. could boast of. He is raising a subscription to build a Chapel at Jacobabad; and probably the Catholic communities of Kurrachee, Kotree, and Hydrabad would like to help him. Usually the people of a place ought to be able to build their own church, or do without it, but this station has just sprung up and is likely to pass away as soon, whilst the Catholic residents are neither rich nor permanent, so they reasonably expect some assistance.—Jacobabad is likely to have a beershop very soon, at present people have to get their supplies from Shikarpore, which scarcely suits some of us to a T. The philanthopist who is mindful of the poor man's beer is a Bunya, and I wish him success, which by the way he cannot fail achieving as the Sukkur and Shikarpore shops have paid the old heavy duty, and he of course buys the latest inportations, and sets up without a rival.—Whilst you are about knighting your neighbour for keeping up the Prince of Wales's marriage, pray do not forget the Jacobites. On Friday last the elite of the station had a burra nautch and chota khannah, i. e. a quadrille party and supper, which was afterwards merged into a breakfast. " Dancing was kept up till a late hour," and the popular sentiment was " we won't go home till morning," which was a libel, as every one felt himself as much at home as social spirits could make him. The party broke up at noon on Saturday, and the sincerest wish of all who went rolling home or winding to office was or ought to have been, for human nature will occasionally allow the heat or a headache to interfere with loyalty—" God bless our Prince and Bride."—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) May* 22.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 27*th May* 5-10 P.M.

Steamer *Nubia* anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS, 28*th May*, 7-15 P.M.

Steamer *Golden Fleece* sailed for London.

MADRAS, 28*th May*, 7-10 P.M.

Steamer *Mooltan* from Suez anchored.

MADRAS, 28*th May*, 5-22 P.M.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Galle.

MADRAS.

27*th May* 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, sixteen three quarters to seventeen premium.

Fives, six and three quarters premium.

Fours, one and three-quarters discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one penny.

Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.

Cotton, eighty shillings.

Interest on loans, ten per cent.

Money market, rather easier.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings seven pounds, rupees eight annas twelve per piece.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees six and annas twelve.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CALCUTTA, 28*th May* 5-30 P.M.

Hongkong, May 9th.

Per steamer *Thunder*.

Opium quotations to-day; Malwa, six hundred and sixty dollars.

Patna, six hundred and twenty dollars.

Benares, six hundred dollars.

Exchange on London, four shillings and ten pence.

First class private papers, four shillings and ten pence half penny.

On Calcutta, two hundred and thirty-seven rupees.

Rice, Bengal, cargo grades two dollars and forty cents.

Better kinds, two dollars and sixty-five cents.

Arrived steamer *Lightning* and *Thunder* on third instant from Calcutta; *Ottawa* on the fifth instant, and *John Bright* this morning from Bombay.

From Shanghai our dates are of the second instant; Opium quotations were, Malwa five hundred and twenty-three taels.

Patna, four hundred and ninety-seven taels.

Exchange, six shillings and seven pence.

May 9th, steamer *Ganges* just arrived from Shanghai, with advices to fifth instant.

Opium quotations, Malwa five hundred and thirty-five taels.

Patna, five hundred and thirteen taels.

Exchange on London, six shillings and six pence.

First class private, six shillings and four pence half penny.

On Calcutta, three hundred and eighteen rupees.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for the Malabar Coast per steamer *Maharaj*, (to touch at Vingorla, Goa, Sedasewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin) will be closed on Monday next, the 1st June, at 2 P.M.

PARSEE THEATRE.—The success which attended the last performance of the Parsee Gentlemen Amateurs has induced them to repeat the pieces, namely, " Othello" and the Native Farce. We hear a large number of tickets have been already sold, and it is expected they will have another bumper house. The Police arrangements were very bad on the last occasion; it is to be hoped, however, they will be better this evening.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I., at the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.
OVERTURE.—" Guy Mannering" ......*Bishop*.
WALTZ.—" Reussen Lieder"...... ......*Gung'l*.
SELECTION.—" La Traviata" ....*Verdi*.
QUADRILLE.—" Carnevals"..............*Kühner*.
GALOP.—" Martha"........................*Bilse*.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FROM a statement of the accounts of the Government Savings' Bank published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, it appears that on the 30th April 1862, there were 7,431 depositors, whose deposits amounted to Rs. 16,69,909-2-8; the amount due to Government was Rs. 3,591-10-1; and balances under one rupee consolidated Rs. 81-9. The amount of cash in Government Treasury, Bombay Bank, was Rs. 16,69,242-8-6; that in the Savings' Bank Rs. 4,035-15-10 and overpayments (since recovered) and suspense account (since adjusted) Rs. 303-13-5.

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Two Hindoos named Kissondass Appa and Wasdew Hurrydass, were yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate for trial at the ensuing Sessions in the High Court, for having fraudulently converted a ten rupee Bombay Bank Note into a forged one for a thousand rupees.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday forenoon at the Bank Office, Rampart Row, under Section 14 of Act III. of 1840, for the purpose of electing a director in the room of Robert Hannay, Esq., proceeded to Europe. Mr. S. D. Birch occupied the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. Blair, read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted a list of proprietors resident in Bombay eligible as directors. It was then proposed by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, seconded by Mr. J. A. Baumbach, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Gavin Steel be elected a Director in room of Mr. R. Hannay proceeded to Europe. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

MORTUARY RETURN.—The health of the town has considerably declined during the past week. The return shews the casualties to be 410, being 76 in excess of those of the week preceding. The prevailing epidemics are cholera, fever, small-pox, and measles, which are at present confined to those parts of the native town densely inhabited by Hindoos. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever......................	0	Fever......................	6
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	6	Measles	2
		Other diseases	9
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever......................	1	Fever......................	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever......................	113	Fever......................	6
Cholera	17	Cholera	1
Measles.....................	20	Measles	1
Other diseases	134	Other diseases	7
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever......................	44	Fever......................	3
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Measles	3	Small Pox	2
Other diseases	33	Other diseases	2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week,	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	53	18
Cholera	18	57
Measles	26	7
Fever	193	152
Nervous system	19	11
Vascular system...........	1	1
Respiratory system ...	21	24
Alimentary system......	41	33
Cachexy	23	21
Accidents	1	3
Other diseases	14	7
Total...	410	334

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 28th May 1863.

BROACH.—Fair S. W.
BULSAR.—Cloudy S. W.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine Light winds. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded. W. S. N.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S. W.
MADRAS.—Fair S. W. Ther. 89. Bar. 29·987.
PAUMBEN.—Fair wind southerly. Ther. 89.
SURAT.—Cloudy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

OPEN 495½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th May 1863.

COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 60,846.			
Amount .... Rs.	30,428	1	8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount .... ,,	73,973	14	10
Total...Rs..	104,402	0	6
Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.			
COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 52,472.			
Amount .... Rs.	28,732	5	2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount .... ,,	54,592	4	7
Total... Rs.	83,324	9	9

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF BOMBAY.

THE Trustees of the Cathedral have published their Second Report which will be found below. It was submitted to the Government in November last, with a request that His Excellency the Governor in Council would grant a proportionate sum of money in aid of the proposed works in the event of his approving them; and in March 1863 the Trustees received a favourable reply. The Government authorise the Trustees to expend in the current year the sum of Rs. 20,000 upon the execution, at the cost of Government, of any work they may choose first to be done; to obtain a design for iron rails to surround the yard, and when approved to put them up; and to furnish at once seats and chairs for the congregation. When the trustees first appealed to the Christian Public they proposed to raise Rs. 3,000, and more than Rs. 6,000 were contributed, and it transpired that had they proposed more extensive works there were willing hearts to give liberally. And now they confidently hope that the contribution of Government will be met by such a sum from their fellow Churchmen, as will enable them to accomplish their designs.

Since the Report was sent up to Government, a member of the Congregation has signified his intention of presenting a Stone Font as a ' Thankoffering." The metal Gates for the West Entrance from the Porch have been ordered from Messrs. Cox and Son, the design for which was highly approved by all who saw it. The cost of them will be about £200—Rs. 2,000. The Screen to be placed before the Organ having made no progress, it was thought best that new designs should be procured, and these are at present under consideration. With respect to the proposed works the Trustees will be happy to receive Pencil designs from any competent Ecclesiastical Architect, who may be good enough to send them, and are prepared to employ the best professional skill in or out of the Service in the execution of these works.

SECOND REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

FIFTEEN months have elapsed since the issue of our last Report. During this time we have received for the use of the Church the following sums of money:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From 169 Contributors	6,264	0	0
One Moiety of the Offertory on Easter Day, 1862	338	12	0
From sale of old materials...............	854	2	6
Total Rs.	7,456	14	6

The following works have been executed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Civil Architect, with the exception of Nos. 2 and 12.

1. Removal of the Gallery.
2. Removal and re-erection of the Organ in the north-east Bay.
3. Re-arrangement of the Pews and of the Monuments.
4. Construction of Choir Seats and Desks.
5. Erection of a carved Stone Pulpit.
6. Erection of a carved Stone Prayer Desk.
7. Construction of a Norman Arch at the West Entrance, in Pore Bunder Stone.
8. Covering the Apse with Madras polished Plaster.
9. Removal of the Communion Rails.
10. Additional Punkas.
11. An Organ Screen (not yet finished).
12. Two Alms-Boxes.

These works have been (with the exception of No. 11) completed at a cost of Rs. 5,839-8-0, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 1,617-6-6 on 31st day of July last.

The following articles of Church Furniture have been presented by the liberality of individual Christians:—

1. Carved Teakwood Episcopal Throne, by the Bishop of the Diocese.
2. Carved Teakwood Communion Table, by W. Hart, Esq.
3. Carved Oak Lectern, by Honorable W. B. Tristram.
4. Carved Stone Pulpit, by Clement Leggatt, Esq.
5. Ornamental Standards for the Communion Rail and new Rail, by one of the Chaplains.
6. Covering for the Communion Table, by a Lady in England.
7. Cushions for the Bishop's Chair and for the Pulpit, by Mrs. Harding.
8. Kneeling Stools for the Font, by Mrs. Tristram.
9. Two Alms-Boxes, by ————

In addition to these, two Memorial Windows, of painted glass, have been inserted into the Apse by the Committee for erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the first Bishop of the Diocese, the much-loved Doctor Carr.

The Government on learning the improvements which had been made in the Church by means of the liberality of the public, sanctioned the entire renewal of the plaster of the interior walls and pillars, the painting of the roof and wood-work of the windows and restoration of the marble and other stone pavement where necessary. At the expense of Government also the floor has been covered with coir matting,—new hassocks supplied, and a new carpet within the Altar rails.

There are three works in which little progress has yet been made. These are a Screen for the lower part of the Organ (already alluded to), an ornamental Front for its Western side, and Gates at the entrance into the Church from the Vestibule under the Tower. The Screen is in course of construction in the Civil Architect's office, the ornamental front has been ordered from England, and a design for Gates in Brass or Iron, with an estimate of their cost has been requested from Cox & Son, Ecclesiastical Furniture Manufacturers in London.

We should however fail in our duty to the Members of the Church, whose Stewards, in the good work of restoring this House of God, we are and desire to be, if we ended this Report with the mere enumeration of what has been done. We regard the past as the beginning, and now point out the further works which should in our opinion, be undertaken as soon as we are entrusted with funds for the purpose.

These works are restorations.

First.—Of the Tower.

The upper stories being all pointed architecture, and the basement having round arches, we propose to leave the former untouched, and restore the latter in the same architectural type with the fabric of the Church, externally and internally.

Second—Of the Doors and Windows.

We propose to complete the windows and doorways in harmony with the windows of the Apse and the West Arch under the Tower, and to conform the exterior walls to this Norman design.

Third—Of the West Entrance.

We propose to remove the covered way at the Western Entrance, and restore the old carriage road to the door, and to erect a Fountain between the street and this restored road. The fountain will add coolness to the Church, and be consistent with precedent both in the East and West in warm climates.

Fourth.—Of the North Entrance.

We propose to remove the covered way, and replace it by a Norman Porch in stone.

Fifth.—Of the Churchyard.

We propose that it should be cleared of all unnecessary buildings, and surrounded with a handsome iron railing.

These works need not be carried on at the same time. Each window and doorway might be separately executed, and each portion of the external work wrought out in succession. We would only observe, that no separate work should be begun until the detailed plans and estimates of the whole have been approved, and until the money be in hand for executing any particular work, which it may be desired to complete before others. We may here state, from past experience, that the stone work of each window or doorway will probably cost about Rupees 600.

With respect to the Furniture and Fittings of the Church, the following are the changes most required:—

First.—Of the Lighting.

Frequent complaints have been made of the inefficient and inconvenient way in which the Church is lighted. We propose to obtain from England a design for lighting it together with an estimate of the expense for lamps. These, when received, we will submit to the Congregation, who are so intimately concerned in securing sufficient and conveniently placed lights in their evening worship.

Second—Of the Sittings.

The Chairs are all old, and many of them rickety, and are of every variety of fashion. There is also much space in the Church unoccupied by sittings of any description. We propose that new seats, chairs or benches, of comfortable size and form, should be provided for the Congregation.

Third—Of the Font.

The present Font was the gift of the Honorable East India Company, about forty years ago. It is made, not of stone, but of some composition which is now fast falling to pieces. It may be that some loving member of the Church will offer one more appropriate in design and of more durable materials.

Fourth—Of the Bells.

There are two Bells, one which is in constant use; and another which has never been used. The one in use is scarcely heard at a distance of twenty yards, owing to the lowness of the part of the tower in which it is hung. We propose that it should be removed to a place from which its voice may be heard far and near. The other bell was presented to the Church by the Captor of Bassein, in the year 1798. It has never been put up, and its voice never heard. We propose to hang it up, and make its tones available to call the Christian community to Prayer.

Fifth—Of the Pavement.

The Vestibule unser the tower requires to be paved anew, and the flooring about the Pulpit and Reading Desk to be laid with the other open spaces in the Church. We propose that both the Vestibule and the transverse gangway should be paved with marble.

The works we have proposed in this Report will require considerrble expenditure of money for their execution: but we believe that all who think any of them necessary for the convenience of the congregation, or conducive to the decency and order of Divine worship, or expressive of the honour, and love which we humbly offer unto God, will not hesitate to help us to complete the Restoration of the Cathedral Church of Bombay.

W. K. FLETCHER.
W. B. TRISTRAM.
W. E. FRERE.
A. J. LEWIS.
F. J. SPRING.
J. COLEY.

Trustees of Saint Thomas's Cathedral Church, Bombay.
Bombay, 31st October 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MAY 28, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT ON BOARD THE " EXCELLENT.—On an application by Captain Thomas Davies, Master of the British ship *Excellent*, a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of a man named William George Gray. It appears from the Captain's statement that Gray joined the ship at Port Cooper, Littleton, New Zealand. On the 4th March last, while at that place, Captain Davies became acquainted with him, and allowed him to come on board of the ship, on the understanding that he would be discharged on the ship's arrival at Bombay. While on board he occupied a berth in the cabin next to the Captain's. The ship arrived here on the 7th instant, and Gray finally left the ship on Saturday the 10th instant, after having been several times on shore seeking for employment. On Wednesday last, the Captain missed a grey great coat, one black frock coat, one light brown silk coat, one buff vest, and a number of white shirts with linen fronts, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 70, from a seaman's chest which was in one of the inside cabins next to the berth occupied by Gray. The Captain believed that these articles have been stolen by Gray.

WANT OF JURISDICTION.—The Captain of the American ship *Gem of the Ocean* applied to His Worship to have his crew dealt with according to law, for refusing to do duty. He complained that he was unable to manage the ship, as all hands on board had struck work, and disobeyed all lawful commands. The American Consul was sick, and he (the Captain) had sought the assistance of a Water Police Constable, who had brought the men in custody on shore, and lodged them in the Chowkey. His Worship declined to interfere in the matter, as he had no power to try the crew of an American ship for refusing to do duty; and ordered the Constable to release the men without a moment's delay, and take them back on board.

DEALING WITH A CHILD.—A Mahomedan boy, aged about 8 years, and a Mooltanee Banian, were placed at the bar, the former charged with stealing ten Government Currency Notes for ten Rupees each, the property of a Bora draper, and the latter with taking a ten Rupee note as a pawn from the boy. The boy denied the charge, and as there was no evidence against him of stealing the Notes, the prosecutor withdrew the charge. From the boy's statement, as well as upon the Banian prisoner's own admission, it appeared that the latter had taken a ten Rupee note from the former, and had advanced to him a Rupee on its security. His Worship found the Banian guilty of having taken a pledge from a child under the age of fourteen, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Mr. William Nutman, chief mate of the ship *Africa*, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Office, charged with having assaulted George Davies, a seaman of the same ship, on the 8th of April last, when the vessel was at sea. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that in consequence of Davies not being able to use a carpenter's plane in planing the deck as expeditiously as a carpenter, he incurred Nutman's displeasure, and who thereupon seized Davies by the hair of his head, held him down on his knees, and violently assaulted him above the head and face, inflicting two severe cuts on the left cheek each about three quarters of an inch in length. Nutman then dragged Davies aft, and was about to place him in irons, when the captain interfered and prevented him from so doing, on which Nutman grasped Davies by the throat and pushed him up against the poop ladder, and, as the prosecutor stated, nearly strangled him. Davies was then handcuffed and confined in the sail room from a Wednesday night till the following Monday morning, receiving as his food during that time only two basins of gruel and some water per day. Nutman did not deny having assaulted Davies, whom he accused of being a great loafer, and who done as much work in two days as would not occupy another man more than a couple of hours.

His Worship observed that there was not the slightest doubt that not only an unjustifiable, but likewise a violent assault, had been committed upon Davies; that if the man was a loafer, he had his remedy; but that if he—Nutman—imagined that he could maltreat his men with impunity, he was very much mistaken, and he (His Worship) found him guilty upon the clearest evidence which he even did not attempt to refute. The sentence in this case has been deferred by his Worship till this day.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

TRESPASS.—Purshotum Premjee, a young Banian, was charged with wilfully trespassing in the dwelling-house of Jadowjee Narayan in Hunnooman Lane, without lawful excuse. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutor stated,—I am a broker, and live in Hunnooman Lane. I know the prisoner. This morning about one o'clock, I saw the prisoner coming down over the rail which was placed in my room. I ran to seize him. He jumped out and ran off. I followed, calling out ' thief.' A policeman seized him without my losing sight of him. He had no right to come there.

Cross-examined by prisoner.—You have been in the habit of coming to my house for twelve months. Yes. I have entrusted things to your keeping. You have no friendship with my kept mistress. I did not see you and my kept mistress coming out of a room together last night. A man who was with me did not seize and break your neck-string. I did not strike you with this rail. You did not call out to me and say it was not right for you to assault me on account of a courtesan.

Marie Concessan said,—Last night at ten o'clock, prisoner came and knocked at the door and asked me to open it. I did so. Prosecutor and his kept mistress were talking in the next room. Prisoner got into my room, and tried to force open the door of prosecutor's. They got alarmed, and when prosecutor got up, prisoner gave me two pice and ran away, and told me not to mention his name.

Catheeza stated,—I am in the keeping of the prosecutor, and live in Hunnooman Lane. The last witness is a neighbour of mine. Prosecutor comes to visit me. He pays rent for the room. Last night about twelve o'clock, prosecutor raised an alarm. I saw prisoner jump out of the house. He was not in my room.

Cross-examined.—You did not talk with me at that time. You are not intimate with me. I did not give you an ornament.

Prisoner in defence urged that he was on intimate terms with the witness Catheeza, and had gone to visit her, when the prosecutor came out of the house and seized him.

His Worship discharged the prisoner with a caution.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—27TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Dya Hurka *alias* Dyal, Saligram Motiram, and Mooljee Bhola, were charged with being concerned in a case of theft of six thousand two hundred and pfifty rupees, in Government currency notes, the property of one Joseph David Rabby.

Mr. Connon appeared for the first prisoner; *Mr. Dallas* for the second and third.

The theft of the prosecutor's property occurred as alleged in the month of August 1862, in which five persons were by his account concerned. Two of these by name Nathooram Soonderlall and Persia Hemraj were tried and convicted of the offence at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court held in December last. The three prisoners now placed at the bar were said to have succeeded in making their escape at the time. It appears that, about the 15th of August 1862, the first prisoner and one Cullian who represented themselves to be brokers, called upon the prosecutor in his house in Borah Bazar, and offered to sell cotton to him of which they had samples with them. The prosecutor told them he had no intention of trading in that commodity. The first prisoner then informed him that he had it in his power to procure loans of money. The prosecutor expressed his desire to get a loan if possible, and on the 24th of August last, Dyal visited him, telling him, with reference to the loan, " I have made it all ready, come along with me." In consequence of this inducement, prosecutor accompanied him to the house of one Nathooram in a street near Mombadevi, where he was introduced by Dyal to Nathooram, who promised to make a loan after consulting his master. The prosecutor in this manner continued to visit Nathooram from day to day in the hope of getting the loan. One day in the presence of Dyal, Nathooram told him that he was not acquainted with him, but that he would be very willing to let him have the loan he wanted. He said that if the prosecutor would show him that he had ten thousand rupees, he would lend him twenty thousand. The prosecutor said that all his money was invested in consignments, whereupon the suggestion was made to him to borrow from the mercantile firms with which he was acquainted. Induced by the hope of getting a great loan eventually, prosecutor raised a fund of rupees six thousand two hundred and fifty, and accompanied by Dyal and a Purdasee sepoy, he went again to the house of Nathooram. The three prisoners and their two companions who have already been sentenced to imprisonment, met there in the course of the day. Prosecutor told Nathooram that he had got the money. The third prisoner asked prosecutor to show him the money, whereupon the prosecutor produced the bundle of notes in his pocket, which Saligram snatched from his hand, and threw into the lap of the third prisoner, who then effected his escape. A struggle ensued in which other two prisoners also escaped. The prosecutor at last went to Mr. Forjett and informed him of what had occurred. The police then arrested Nathooram and Persia, the other three prisoners not being found in Bombay.

Joseph David Rabby deposed,—I am a merchant, and live in the Parsee Bazar within the Fort. I recollect appearing before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Office on Friday the 5th September 1862, and laying an information, in which I charged, with others, one Dyal, one Saligram, one Mooljee, with robbing me of six thousand two hundred and fifty rupees. Two persons named Nathooram and Persia were arrested for that offence, and convicted at the last December Sessions of the High Court. The prisoner at the bar, Dya Hurka, is the man whom I described in that information as Dyal the broker. I cannot swear that the prisoner at the bar, Saliagram Motiram is the man I described in that information as the Mehta who called himself Chooneelall. I cannot swear that he is not the man. I do not recollect properly. I cannot say that he is the man to the best of my belief. I cannot swear that the prisoner Mooljee Bhola is the man whom I described in that information as Purdasee Maharaj. I cannot swear that he is not the man. The complexion of Purdasee Maharaj was fairer than that of the prisoner Mooljee.

The Magistrate read over the above information, which was made by the prosecutor on the 24th of April 1863, as also the information in the former case made by him in the month of September last, when the prosecutor adhered to his former statement, affirming that he recognised the first prisoner, but could not swear to the identity of the other two.

Joseph Albuquerk and David Handley who were examined as witnesses in the former case, had their depositions read over to then by his Worship, when they stated that they could not swear to the identity of any of the prisoners being the persons whom they saw leave Nathooram's house in September 1862.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday next, the 3rd proximo.

28*th May* 1863.

THEFT.—Henry Covell, a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company, was this day brought up on warrant, and placed at the bar, charged with stealing two gold watches and sundry articles of the aggregate value of five hundred rupees, the property of one Mr. William Sarstedt, a locomotive driver in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company.

The information of Mr. W. Sarstedt was published in the *Bombay Gazette* last week. This day the following persons were examined on behalf of the prosecution:—

Mr. Lucien Perret stated,—I am an assistant in the shop of Messrs. Rosselet and Company, watchmakers and jewellers. Our shop is at No. 3 Medow Street, within the Fort. On Friday last, the 15th May, between ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, two men came to our shop. I cannot swear that the prisoner at the bar was one of those men. One of them, not the prisoner, spoke to me. He produced and placed in my hand the gold watch with the enamelled dial, and asked me if I would buy it. I examined the watch, and found that it was an old verge watch, and I told the man that I could only buy it on account of the value of the gold. I weighed the gold case, and found that it was of the weight of three tolas and a quarter. I valued the gold at thirty-three rupees. I paid him that sum, and he left the watch. Both men then left the shop. I bought the watch under the orders of the head of the firm. On the following day, Saturday, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a young man came to our shop. I did not know that he was a Constable, and in consequence of what he said, I gave him the watch in question, and he returned to me thirty-three rupees which I had paid for it. On the afternoon of Friday, the same man came to our shop with the prisoner, and the man who had sold us the watch. He enquired for the watch, which, he said, was stolen property. I desired him to call next morning, and it would be given to him. He accordingly came and received the watch as before stated.

Mr. Constable H. Knight stated,—On Friday the 15th May instant, between nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon, in consequence of instructions I received from the Commissioner of Police, I went to Berkley place, Byculla. I saw there the prosecutor, who complained of a theft in his room. Prosecutor pointed out to me a box from which he said his property had been stolen. I afterwards proceeded with the prosecutor on board the steamer *Tilly*. I found the prisoner Henry Covell concealed in the " fore peak," covered over with sails. I had a warrant for his appehension, and arrested him. It was then about three o'clock in the afternoon. The prosecutor took from the prisoner's waistcoat pocket a gold watch with the gold dial plate and handed it to me as part of the stolen property. The prisoner took from his finger the gold ring, and from his pocket the three pieces of gold chain. The prisoner then took from a quantity of luggage the bag of clothes. I took the prisoner on shore with the property I had found on board the steamer. In consequence of what the prisoner said, I took him to the shop of Mr. Rosselet, the watchmaker. I made enquiries there of a person named Perret, and then conveyed the prisoner to the Oomercarry Chowkey. On the 16th May instant, I went again to the shop of Mr. Rosselet, where I paid Mr. Perret thirty-three rupees, which I received from the prisoner, and Mr. Perret gave me the gold watch and the dial.

The Magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EFFICACY OF SALT AS A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.

From MAJOR R. J. MEADE, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(dated the 25th March 1863.)

I HAVE the honor, at the request of Captain Wood, Political Agent in Nimar, to forward copy of his letter No. 164 of date 14th instant, with enclosures, pointing out the efficacy of Salt as a preventive of Cholera.

From CAPTAIN J. C. WOOD, Political Agent in Nimar, to MAJOR R. J. MEADE, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore,—(dated Camp Maunpoor, the 14th March 1863.)

IN forwarding to you a copy of a letter which I wrote in May 1857 to the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, I have the honor to observe that the Mutiny having broken out that year in the North-Western Provinces no measures could have been taken by Mr. Thornhill to give the Salt preventive system a trial in places weere Cholera prevailed.

2. The subject of Cholera is one of such stirring interest in India that any light thrown upon it cannot fail to engross the attention, I therefore beg to bring the matter to your notice, with the hope that the pre-

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preventive system will, through the medium of Government have a fair trial in various parts of India.

3. The plan is so simple, the expense attending its adoption is so very trifling, and the prescription is, supposing it to be sometimes unsuccessful, so perfectly harmless, that it requires only the unquestioning faith of a child to adopt the system.

4. I point to facts with a view to encourage the immediate adoption of the system. The matter requires no argument; it requires a trial, and I feel confident that the simple prescription will be attended with incalculable benefit not only to our European Troops but to all classes of people in this country.

5. I have drawn out a separate Memorandum, which may be found convenient. Of course, there will be no objection to any private use being made of this Memorandum, for the wider the sphere of the trial the greater the opportunities of collecting statistics.

From Captain J. C. Wood, Deputy Commissioner, to C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces,—(dated Hoshungabad, the 7th May 1857.)

I have the honor to inform you that Cholera having raged greatly in the City of Hoshungabad and in the District, I gave the Prisoners in the Jail an extra quantity of Salt on the recommendation of the Civil Surgeon Dr. Beaman.

The result, I think, has been that not a single Prisoner has been attacked during the prevalence of the Cholera the last month, though within the same period several persons have died from that epidemic in the vicinity of the Jail, and many casualties have taken place in the Regimental Lines.

2. Each prisoner was allowed 4½ mashes in addition to the quantity prescribed (one pyce weight.)

3. I now beg the favor of your sanctioning the payment of Rupees 2-0-6 on account of Salt given to the Prisoners over and above the usual quantity.

N. B.—Dr Beaman's Father has employed this simple Cholera preventive with perfect success in England. The quantity of Salt taken in England is one drachm a day, divided into three portions, one portion to be taken with each meal. But the Civil Surgeon at this Station allowed a larger quantity as the Cholera raged in the vicinity of the Jail with great virulence, and as Natives in India never have more than two meals a day an equal quantity of Salt (a little less than a pyce in weight) was given with each of the meals. The Salt (which is our common table Salt) was pounded fine and eaten when the food was served up. The Salt loses this peculiar property if it is mixed with the food when being cooked. In salted meats, too, the Salt loses this virtue, one pyce and 4½ mashas are about two pyce in weight. One Rupee's weight a day would, however, be sufficient when Cholera raged with virulence in any locality: the weight of three 4th pieces would be ample if there were only a few Cholera cases about the neighbourhood. The prescribed quantity of Salt should be taken as long as the Cholera hung about, and the prescription would in two days, humanly speaking, (indeed in 99 cases out of a 100) render the person taking the Salt proof against the attack of Cholera. Salt has a preventive not a * curative property. The Salt should be taken with the food so as not to cause thirst or uneasiness in the stomach.

Memorandum by Captain J. C. Wood, Political Agent in Nimar,—(dated the 14th March 1863).

Dr. Beaman, a Physician in London, has found common table Salt an almost certain preventive of Cholera.

During the prevalence of this epidemic in any locality a larger quantity of Salt should be taken with the food than usual; without, however, creating thirst or causing uneasiness to the stomach.

For adults one Rupee weight of clean pounded Salt a day is generally sufficient † Europeans should take one-third of this quantity with each meal (in the morning, in the day, and in the evening). Natives should divide the Rupee's weight into equal proportions for each meal according as food is taken twice or three times.

The Salt should be taken with the food when served up. It loses its property when thrown into the food during the process of cooking.

In salted meats the Salt loses its peculiar virtue.

Dr. Beaman allows the free use of pepper, flannel next the skin is strongly recommended.

Forwarded to the Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, for an expression of opinion. (To be returned.)

By order, &c.,
J. T. Wheeler, Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Foreign Department, General; the 30th April 1863.

From the Officiating Principal Inspector-General Medical Department, to J. T. Wheeler, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(Dated Fort William, the 25th April 1863.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 617, dated 13th instant, forwarding, for my opinion, the documents below noted on the efficacy of Salt as a preventive of Cholera. In reply, I beg very respectfully to submit, for the consideration of the Hon'ble the President in Council, that Salt has been at different times largely used in seasons of Cholera both as a prophylactic and as a cure, being administered for the latter purpose by the mouth, and in the form of injections into the veins.

Letter No. 6, dated 26th March 1863, from the Agent Governor General for Central India, with enclosures.

2. I am not aware that it has been tried to any extent in the way proposed in the enclosed Report during the recent epidemics of Cholera among European Troops, the attention of Medical Officers may be drawn to the subject, the supposed remedy being so simple and harmless if not actually beneficial, while its use involves no considerable increase of expense.

The documents are herewith returned as requested.

* I must qualify this remark. Salt is *certain* in its action as a *preventive*, but it is *uncertain* as a cure. In an attack of Cholera Salt is sometimes successfully used.

† More than one Rupee's weight of Salt a day can be taken as long as thirst is not created.

BENGAL.

We are pleased to see another step in improved means of inland transit. The India General Steam Navigation Company give notice that the *Agra* will leave Rooshtee for Assam on the 21st, on the arrival of the first up-train, or about 3 P. M. Thus the journey to Assam will be for the future of a much less formidable nature than the old route by way of the Sunderbunds.—*Englishman, May 20.*

MADRAS.

Cochin Hills.—These hills promise to become the most popular Coffee-planting locality in Southern India. Already more applications have been forwarded for land, than can possibly be satisfied. We have heard of prices having been offered for choice sites by persons likely to be well informed, which serves to show the estimation in which the densely wooded acres of the Nelliampathy range are held, before even the axe of the cooly has greeted the ears of the pioneers of English enterprize in this locality. Knowing, as we do, something of the district, and of the fertility of the soil of Cochin, we strongly urge those who have been lucky enough to secure a title to hold their own, as within a very short period, land in this district will realize prices, which cautious men may, at the present moment, regard as fabulous. A considerable number of coolies within the past month have been engaged from Madras to work on the estates now being opened on these hills, and we understand that any quantity of labor is procurable in the Presidency. The policy of drawing labor from this is sound; the men continue steady to their work, and a wholesome emulation is created amongst the coolies of Palghat, and the surrounding districts. All things considered, few localities have brighter prospects before them, than the Nelliampathy range of the Cochin hills. —*Daily News, May 28.*

Weights and Measures.—We are rejoiced to find that the Local Government have submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government, the great importance of steps being taken for the reform of the various systems of Weights and Measures in use in British India. Mr. Sim in his public letter to the Secretary to the Government of India dated 31st instant No. 834 writes:—"In this Presidency the Government in 1846 established a scale of weights and measures for exclusive adoption in the public accounts and in all transactions in which the Government were concerned. This system left "untouched the Provincial systems among the Natives," by whom it has been almost wholly disregarded in their private dealings. Since then the Government system has been affected by the use, under the orders of the Supreme Government, of the Indian Maund of 82⅓ lbs. Avoirdupois in the Salt, Railway and all other Public Departments. The inconvenience resulting to the Government and the public from the complicated and varying systems now in use can scarcely be exaggerated, and the Government believe that the substitution for them of a simple, uniform system, would be acceptable to the people, and might be introduced without material difficulty. The Government would, with this object suggest the appointment of a Committee, consisting of a properly qualified person from each Presidency, to consider and report on the system which in their opinion it would be desirable to adopt for all India. The Government would instruct the Committee to limit their inquiries and suggestions to the substitution for the present numerous contradictory scales of weights and measures of such a simple form as would, while it reduced the alteration in the existing scales to a minimum and disturbed the present nomenclature as little as possible, make the Indian system universal throughout British India and place it in a simple relation with that now existing in England. Without a restriction of this nature, the Committee might enter on the very broad question of the theoretically best system, and the result, might be the suggestion of a scheme which however perfect in theory, would be attended with such disturbance of existing relations as to render its adoption impracticable. On the other hand, the Government would not confine the Committee to any particular standard or unit of weight. In the event of the Supreme Government being indisposed to take up the question at present as one of Imperial concern, this Government propose to appoint a Committee to consider the subject in relation to this Presidency alone. I am directed to submit copies of Minutes on the subject of the above letter recorded by His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Mr. Pycroft."

Minute by the Honorable the President.

1. My attention has more than once been directed to the very anomalous and unsatisfactory state of the system (if indeed it can be so called) of weights and measures in this Presidency.

2. Latterly, I have been engaged in prosecuting some simple experiments for the purpose of determining the relation between the amount of produce upon different qualities of soil, and the assessment or rent of such land, and the difficulty which I have experienced, owing in great measure to the amount of calculation required to bring the numbers obtained by observation into a form admitting of direct comparison, has been so great as to justify the conclusion that, until some more simple and general system can be introduced, it will be utterly impossible to record in a satisfactory form any statistical information which would enable the Government or individuals to institute a comparison between the products of the different Districts of the territory, or to draw any sound, practical inference from the vast mass of facts brought officially under notice.

3. I have looked over the papers on this subject for the purpose of ascertaining whether any simple, practical suggestion could be gleaned from them, but I have not been able to discover any general scheme sufficiently simple to justify a recommendation that it should be adopted.

4. Under these circumstances, I think it would be advisable to bring this subject under the notice of the Supreme Government, with a suggestion that a Committee consisting of a properly qualified person from each Presidency should be appointed to which all the papers bearing on the subject should be referred, with instructions to consider and report to the Government their opinion as to the system which it would be desirable to adopt. I do not, however, propose that this Committee should be permitted to enter upon the very broad question of the (theoretically) best system of weights and measures; it should be instructed to limit its enquiries and suggestions to the substitution for the present numerous and contradictory scales of weights and measures of such a simple form as would, while it made the minimum alteration in the existing tables, and disturbed the present nomenclature as little as possible, make the Indian system universal throughout our territories, and place it in a simple relation with that now existing in England.

5. I propose to impose this limit upon the Committee, because I am aware that the introduction of a decimal system has been suggested. I believe that for purposes of computation and comparison this is theoretically the most perfect, but this perfection would be dearly purchased at the cost of the disturbance of every existing relation; indeed, I question very much the possibilty of introducing a system so completely at variance with all those now existing in India. On the other hand, I do not wish to tie the Committee down to any particular standard or unit of weight. I see no good reason why the Rupee or Tola of 180 grains should be introduced into the system of weights, it may be hereafter desirable to harmonize our monetary system with that of England by making the Rupee a simple fraction of the pound sterling, and it would vere much hamper this operation if the Government were called upon at the same time to modify its whole system of weights.

6. It would very much simplify the operations of the Committee if it could be furnished with returns of the weights and measures in use in the different districts. A return of these exists, I believe, for Madras, but I am not aware whether similar returns have been called for in Bombay and Bengal.

Minute by the Honorable T. Pycroft.

1. I have no objection to our addressing the Supreme Government on the subject of the Committee as proposed. I may however remark that a Committee was appointed by them some years ago, and that it resulted in the adoption of the present system—1 Indian Maund=100 lbs. Troy=40 Seers=3,200 Tolas each of 180 grains Troy, which was ordered to be used in all *Government* transactions. It was not thought possible to prescribe any system for the regulation of transactions between individuals, but it was hoped that the Government system would by degrees be adopted.

2. My own view is that the best course would be to adopt in all Government transactions the English system of weights and measures. Practically, English weights are used on the Railways, although the Government of India, much against the remonstrances of the Railway Companies, insist on the Indian Maund and Seer being the nominal weights. English weights are also used in the Sea Custom Houses. They are not a whit more strange to the people of this part of India than are the Indian Maund and Seer.

SIND.

Almost a Cotton Conflagration.—That part of the Town near the site of the old *Khoree* or "Weavers' Tank," in rear of the premises formerly occupied by the Kurrachee Bank, came very near being the scene of an extensive conflagration last Wednesday afternoon. It appears that a native merchant named Kulloo Mull Bucha Mull, who has his godowns in that quarter, had been delivering a quantity of hemp to Messrs. Fleming & Co. during the forenoon, and closed his premises at about 2½ o'clock, leaving a servant in charge. This man states he saw some smoke issuing from the building a little after 3 o'clock, and accompanied by another Mussulman, ran to the Fouzdar's office to give the alarm. Mr. Saee Ellapah with 3 Moonshees, 1 Subedar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naique, and 11 Sepoys, repaired immediately to the spot, and commenced extinguishing the fire which he found already breaking through the apertures of the building. The Fouzdar despatched a Sepoy for all the Policemen he could muster, and sent another to get the Municipal Fire Engine down. Fifty-seven men of the Police force were soon on the ground, and exerted themselves in suppressing the flames. As the Engine was not making its appearance another Sepoy was despatched to hurry it on. But before it could be brought down the Railway Company's Engine No. 1, came in charge of Mr. Taverner, the Station Master, and began to play upon the flames, water being supplied by three Municipal Carts, 24 bullock puckawlies and 30 coolies which the Police had procured for the duty. About half an hour afterwards the Municipal Engine was brought down, the delay having been occasioned by the absence of the man in whose charge it is, and who had the key of the Engine house. This had compelled the Sepoys, after looking in vain for him, to break open the doors. Some little time after No. 2 Railway Engine appeared, and the three succeeded in getting the flames under by 5½ o'clock. At 9 o'clock P. M., the fire was completely extinguished.

The loss occasioned by this fire is estimated at Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 4,000 represent hemp, cotton, and country twist, the property of Kulloo Mull Bucha Mull, and Rs. 1,000 the building which is owned by Guffoor butcher, who lives in Camp. There were Rs. 30,000 worth of property in the godown, all of which with the exception of the amount above mentioned, was saved. There were no less than eight lakhs of merchandise such as cotton, wool, sirsee, till, oil, ghee, &c., lying within twenty feet of the burning premises, and in the large square (the site of the old tank) 3,000 bales of unpressed cotton lay scattered; so that had it not been for the exertions of the Fouzdar at the very outset, the loss of property must have been immense. It was a fortunate circumstance that the breeze was not a strong one. It is not yet ascertained how the fire originated. We learn that while the hemp was being made over to Messrs. Fleming & Co., no one about the premises used fire, or smoked in any way. It is conjectured therefore, that the remainder of the hemp which perhaps was not quite dry when packed, must have ignited from the friction to which it was subjected by being knocked about during the forenoon. No thefts took place, although the square was surrounded by the town rabble, owing to a *cordon* of Police having kept them at a respectful distance.

Every one who was present at the fire unites in according to Mr. Saee Ellapah, Fouzdar of Kurrachee, the height of praise. As already observed he came on the ground soon after 3 o'clock, and we hear he never left the place until 9 in the evening, when every spark was put out. For six hours his exertions were unremitting, and we are happy to learn that the Native Merchants of the quarter intend presenting him at an early date with an address and a suitable testimonial, as an acknowledgment for the great services he rendered them in saving their property.

Several European gentlemen were present who worked arduously in combating the flames. Major Pirie, of the Police, was very active, and exposed himself to such an extent that in attempting to pull down a beam it fell upon him. We are happy to say, however, that the injuries he received are of a slight character only. Mr. Taverner, Station Master of the Sind Railway, rendered most valuable assistance, as well as Messrs. Adam and Abdoolla, of the same Department. Mr. Bright, from the Keamaree Government Yard, stuck to the hose in the midst of the ruins for several hours, and was greatly instrumental in quenching the fire. We noticed Mr. McNeil, Traffic Manager, S. R., at the hose also; and Mr. Noonan, who was early on the ground, did good service. Mr. Constable McLean likewise proved very useful.

Mr. Erskine, Officiating Commissioner, and Mr. Ingle, Deputy Collector, were on the spot. The latter gentleman towards the close directed operations in rear of the burning premises, to prevent the flames communicating to the building adjoining, from which they were separated by the width of a foot-path only.

In our next issue we shall have some remarks to offer on the modes which should be adopted in our rapidly growing city, to guard against the spreading of fire.—*Sindian, May 23.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We regret to record the death of William Grant, Esq., B.A., who lately edited this paper. Mr. Grant was a gentleman of the highest classical attainments, considerable information, and an able writer on a variety of subjects suited to his taste. The members of the society of Meerut, with whom he came in contact during his stay here, will be sorry to read this announcement. Such sorrow will, we doubt not, be shared at Agra, and wherever he was known; for he was a general favorite with all classes of every community with which he mingled. He had not the great ability of his brother, the Bishop of Southwark; but he was not an unworthy scion, in any respect, of the honorable family to which he belonged.—*Mofussilite, May 22.*

Agra was visited by a thunder storm with the usual concomitants of dust followed by rain yesterday evening. It had been apparently gathering all day, and broke upon us about 5-30 P. M. from the North. There is every appearance of more rain today. The Maharaja of Gwalior is expected in the station this morning.—*Delhi Gazette, May 23.*

CANADA AND ITS COST.

(From the Saturday Review, May 2.)

No one who watches the tendency of opinion at the present time can doubt that we are rapidly approaching to a critical moment in the relation between England and one or two of her Colonies. The difficulty is not one of those that evaporate when they are let alone. Its dimensions are growing rather than diminishing. The more closely the expenditure of England is scrutinized, the more the disposition increases to complain that we are contributing in an undue proportion to the defence of communities the vast majority of whose taxpayers are far richer than our own. On the other hand, the pressure of the system according to which, in these cases, the burden of Colonial defence is apportioned shows no signs of abating. Wars may be less numerous than they were, but they are far more costly. The addition which has been made to our taxation by the discontent of the savages of Kaffraria and New Zealand has been very perceptible to the English taxpayer, though the debaters and pamphleteers of those two colonies look upon it as microscopic. The extent to which those burdens are likely to be increased, if it should ever fall to our lot to defend Canada against the United States, is so unwelcome a subject of contemplation that statesmen thrust it from them as something that it is hopeless to mend, and yet is far too intolerable to think of. The Colonial debate which was raised on Tuesday by Mr. Arthur Mills was interesting as an indication of the force with which the difficulty is beginning to impress itself upon the minds of public men. The general tone was far less tender to the Colonies in question than it has ever been before. Almost every speaker had moved a step onwards in the road which leads, or seems to lead, to separation. Contrary to the usual precedent, the Colonial Under-Secretary was the most conservative speaker in the debate, and even he, seemed to qualify, with the reluctance of official duty, the condemnation which he awarded to the conduct of the Colonies in which our warlike expenditure is the largest. The sentimental view was at a discount, and hard material considerations formed the staple of the argument.

This change of sentiment has undoubtedly been produced by the attitude of these Colonies themselves. The conduct of Canada, and in a smaller degree of New Zealand and the Cape, will outweigh a whole volume of appeals to feeling. Few persons are now found to maintain that the commercial advantages, whatever they may be, which the continued allegiance of these Colonies secures to us are equal to the burden, actual and contingent which the responsibility for their defence involves. But, until recently, there were not many persons who were inclined to push this material argument to its logical results. An instinct forbade the idea of casting off our own race, in many cases our own countrymen, in deference to the results of a cold calculation. But in order that this kind feeling should continue to exist it is absolutely necessary that it should be reciprocated. The most affectionate father will hardly go on paying the debts of his prodigal son, when he discovers that the son is only treating him as a gold mine to be worked to the utmost possible profit. If the Canadians only desire to make money out of us, it is not likely that we shall long give a sentimental colour to our connexion with them. The sentiment is not to be despised. Those who are inclined to treat it lightly, because no logical account of it can be given, forget how mysterious are the causes which make one nation greater than another. We have no more than a very shadowy conception of the nature of the causes which confer upon a nation the moral qualities from which greatness flows. We cannot tell for certain why one people are energetic, enduring, united, devoted; and why another, existing under ethnological or geographical conditions closely analogous, are strikingly destitute of any or all those qualities. It deserves to be considered whether some influence ought not to be attributed to the consciousness of extensive empire. It is usually acquired in the first instance by the accidents of war, or at most by a mere display of gallantry; but, when won, it inspires a pride which powerfully operates upon the character of the nation that feels it. The Americans are struggling to preserve territory that will only be a cause of weakness to them, and that cannot be physically necessary to their national development for centuries to come. But they are obeying the instinct which tells them that in the consciousness of empire is involved the possession of many of the highest qualities of a nation. The same instinct has long struggled in England against the argument of economists who, relying upon the mere figures of the balance-sheet, have impressed upon us that the preservation of colonies is a losing investment of our money. But this feeling loses some of its force, when we are driven to the conviction that our honest pride in a colonial empire is, in the case of some colonies at least, entirely one-sided. The loyalty of the Canadians, for instance, is of so ethereal and poetical a character, that it disdains to express itself in any solid or material form. It is difficult to nourish the pride of empire upon the nominal possession of a province which does not sufficiently value its connexion with us to be willing to provide even an effective militia for its defence.

Whether we regret or rejoice at it, there can be little doubt that the question is rapidly being removed from the jurisdiction of feeling and transferred to that of calculation. If ever this transfer should be completed, it will be chiefly in reference to Canada that statesmen will be called upon to take a decided course. The vast majority of our colonies are happily worth maintaining, even upon mere grounds of calculation. Those which can be protected by ships can be protected almost without cost. Even if they were independent, it would be necessary for us, in case of a war, to protect our trade with them. The protection which it is necessary for us therefore, to afford to them, amounts to no more than the obligation under which we always lie to defend our trade and maintain our supremacy at sea. New Zealand and the Cape cannot be classed under the same category. Their defence has hitherto proved anything but cheap; and if their difficulties were likely to be as permanent as they are severe, the possession of them would be a costly honour. Happily both the Maori and Kaffir tribes are on the decline. Whatever cost they may cause us, it is a charge which, by the working of a well-ascertained law, cannot permanently burden us. However irritating the state of the account between us and these colonies just at this moment may be, we may console ourselves with the reflection that the pressure is transient. It may not be worth while to embitter friendly communities in order to hasten only by a very few years the erasure of an obnoxious estimate. But the case of Canada differs essentially from all the rest of our dependencies. She is the only colony we possess that is separated by a long land frontier from a turbulent neighbour who has a huge military force at his disposal. The defence of fifteen hundred miles of easily assailable frontier, against an enterprising foe, with the military force of England alone, is a task which far transcends the powers of this island. The Canadians have refused to provide for themselves anything more than a body of undrilled soldiers, who, in the presence of actual invaders, would be a mere mob. When we remonstrate, the Canadians reply in an aggrieved tone that our calculations savour of a shop-keeping spirit; and that if Canada be attacked, they expect that the whole force of the Empire will be exerted in their defence. They have arrived at that conception of the filial relation between colony and mother-country, which is expressed in the popular slang, according to which "the relieving officer" is a synonym for "father."

It is obviously impossible that colonial relations worked in this spirit can endure without change for very long. In the meantime, while they are making up their minds as to their wisest policy, it is not inexpedient that a formal warning from time to time should be offered to them, that Englishmen are not blind to the inevitable result to which such shortsighted expedients must lead. Parliamentary protests and declarations are of great use in conveying informal suggestions to foreign communities or princes. They afford an opportunity for explanations of opinion to be given which in a Blue-book would give offence, and in a newspaper might be disregarded. And perhaps it is only through their agency that English statesmen can be forced to give their attention to the discovery of some solution for a difficulty which events are rapidly pushing to a crisis.

THE ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF THE BENGAL MUTINY IN 1857.

(From the Edinburgh Review, April 1863.)

(Concluded from our yesterday's Number.)

But Lord Canning saw that the great offence committed by the corps, in having had recourse to arms to resist the orders of their Colonel, and in having been prepared to fire on their officers if they had advanced, was an offence which it was impossible to condone. Accordingly, though delaying any formal decision until the Court of Inquiry had established all the facts, Lord Canning on the 6th of March sent to Rangoon for a European regiment of Foot, the 84th which was stationed there. The message was, that the presence of this corps was urgently, though probably, only temporarily required. This order reached its destination on the morning of the 13th of March. Within twenty-four hours the regiment was embarked, and under steam for Calcutta. These and other preparations being completed, Lord Canning in a minute dated March 27th recapitulated all the facts, and announced that the 19th regiment of the Bengal army was to be disbanded. In the general orders issued on the same day, the Governor-General said with force and truth:—

'Neither the 19th regiment, nor any regiment in the service of the Government of India, nor any sepoy Hindoo or Mussulman, has reason to pretend that the Government has shown, directly or indirectly, a desire to interfere with the religion of its troops. It has been the unvarying rule of the Government of India to treat the religious feelings of all its servants of every creed with careful respect: and to representations or complaints put forward in a dutiful and becoming spirit, whether upon this, or upon any other subject, it has never turned a deaf ear.

'But the Government of India expects to receive, in return for this treatment, the confidence of those who serve it.

'From its soldiers, of every rank and race, it will at all times, and in all cases, enforce obedience. They have sworn to give it, and the Governor-General in Council never ceases to exact it. To no men who prefer complaints with arms in their hands will he ever listen.'

In pursuance of this order, the 19th regiment was marched to Barrackpore, the head-quarters of the Presidency Division, and in the presence of all the native corps there stationed, was solemnly disbanded by General Hearsey, the main part of two European regiments, the body-guard of the Governor-General, and two batteries of field artillery, being present to enforce the decision of the Government.

So far all was successful: General Hearsey was even cheered by the disbanded men. The Governor-General had been meanwhile indefatigable in taking every possible measure to reassure the native troops on the subject of their fears. He had ordered a change in the drill exercise, whereby cartridges were no longer to be touched by the mouth, but only torn by the hand. But as in a constitution affected by the cancer, on removal of the affected part, the disease breaks out at some new point, so this insane suspicion was now every week reappearing in some new form more malignant than before. Only two days previous to the solemn disbandment of the 19th regiment, a circumstance more ominous than any had occurred on the same spot. A Sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry, who seemed to be drunk or maddened by excitement, had appeared in the lines of the cantonment at Barrackpore armed, and calling on his comrades to follow him 'in defence of their religion.' Not one of these comrades would step forward to arrest him; and when two European officers came up to do so, and were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the fanatic, they were assaulted by a mob of soldiers from behind, and struck on the head with the butt-ends of muskets. The fight was only ended when the gallant Hearsey himself rode up with his own hand to arrest the mutineer, who seeing himself likely to be overpowered, fired his musket into his own breast.

A new difficulty arose to Lord Canning out of the result of the court-martial which was held on this affair. One Sepoy, and one Sepoy only, had come to the assistance of the two officers who were wounded by the mutineer: he was a Mahommedan. After a prolonged inquiry into the spirit and temper of the regiment, the Court of Inquiry came to this most embarrassing conclusion, 'That the Sikhs and Mussulmans of the 34th regiment are trustworthy soldiers of the State, but that the Hindoos generally of the corps are not trustworthy.' Here was a distinction between creeds as affecting the fidelity of the native army never before heard of in the history of India. Could the Governor-General recognise it? If he did, there was no room to doubt what the effect must be on the race and faith which predominated in the army of Bengal. Lord Canning, with admirable judgment, determined that reward and punishment must be meted out to individuals and companies connected with this mutiny; according to the best evidence of the fact, but that no attempt must be made to draw a line of distinction 'between creeds.' The opinion of the Court, however, is valuable as indicating the real origin of the mutiny, before its contagion had widely spread. Contrary to an opinion which still prevails, the revolt was Hindoo in its origin, and not Mahomedan. But Government could make no distinction except upon the ground of individual conduct. Two Sepoys were hanged who happened to be Hindoos, one or two were promoted and rewarded who happened to be Mahomedans, and the whole seven companies which had been present at Barrackpore, and had shown such sympathy with the mutineer, were disbanded.

The last conclusion was not arrived at until April 30th. The whole of that month had been occupied by courts of inquiry, before which much curious evidence was taken. Meanwhile no new or alarming symptoms had appeared. The disbandment of the 19th regiment on the last day of March, and the capital executions of the Sepoys of the 34th which followed soon after, had certainly arrested the mania of the Hindoos. The mutiny was suppressed in the Presidency of Bengal. On the 7th of May General Hearsey reported that he no longer required the European troops which had been sent to Barrackpore. It was even thought that the Queen's 84th Regiment might be restored to Pegue. But now at last, after three months' course in the lower provinces, the mutinous spirit appeared in Oude. On May 2nd, the 7th Oude regiment refused to bite their cartridges on parade. On the 3rd it was reported to Sir Henry Lawrence as in a very mutinous state. His action was immediate, and cannot be told more shortly than in his own words:—

'Instantly a field battery, a wing of H. M.'s 32nd, one of the 48th and 71st Native Infantry, and of the 7th Cavalry, the 2nd Oude Cavalry and the 4th Oude Infantry, marched against it. The regiment was found perfectly quiet, formed line from the column at the order, and expressed contrition. But when the men saw the guns drawn up against them, half their body broke and fled, throwing down their arms. The disarmed 7th were ordered to return to their lines, and recall the runaways. They were informed that Government would be asked to disband the corps; but that those found faultless might be re-enlisted. The corps had, before the arrival of the troops, given up two prisoners and had offered to give up forty more.'

On this news reaching Calcutta, it so happened that all the members of the Supreme Government took occasion to express or indicate their opinion on the character of the mutiny, and of the nature of the measures required to meet it. They did not then know that the supreme moment had already come, and that on the very day they wrote their minutes, the most terrible event in the history of British India had been irrevocably determined. But what they wrote is of infinite interest as a record of Lord Canning's policy. It was May 10th before Sir Henry Lawrence's report came before the Governor-General. He immediately recorded a minute that 'Sir Henry Lawrence had acted with promptitude, and should be supported in the course he had taken.' He observed, however, with characteristic fairness and consideration towards the Sepoy, that an explanation should be given why biting of cartridges had been required at all, when the new platoon exercise had dispensed with it. Mr. Dorin, senior member of Council, thought disbandment an insufficient punishment. The sooner this epidemic of mutiny is put a stop to the better: mild measures won't do it; a severe example is wanted. Major General Low, concurring generally with Lord Canning, was disposed to believe in the reality of the dread entertained by the men of loss of caste and that probably the main body of the regiment did not refuse to bite the cartridges from any disloyalty or disaffection towards the Government. Mr. J. P. Grant concurred in this view, and thought that if more severe punishment were required, it should be limited to a few ringleaders. Mr. Peacock concurred with the Governor-General. These minutes from his colleagues called forth from Lord Canning a final minute, in which after explaining his first more fully he recorded the following memorable comment on the desire for 'severe measure' as a remedy for the distemper which prevailed:—

'I also wish to say, that it is my conviction that the measures which have been taken in dealing with the mutineers, have not been too mild. I have no doubt that many rank offenders have not had their deserts; but I know no instance in which the punishment of any individual could, with unquestionable justice, have been made more severe; and I am not disposed to distrust the efficiency of the measures, because the present ferment, in running its course over the land, after being checked in the Presidency (of Bengal) has shown itself in Oude and in the North-West. I would meet it every where with the same deliberately measured punishment. Picking out the leaders, wherever this is possible, for the severe penalties of military law, visiting the common herd with disbandment, but carfully exempting those whose fidelity, innocence, or perhaps timely repentance, is fully proved.'

Up to this time the fears and suspicions of the Sepoys had been treated with entire success. Earnest and unremitting endeavours to satisfy their minds had preceded and accompanied every measure of punishment. Punishment itself had been, as Lord Canning required, strictly measured according to the evidence of individual conduct; and the only kind of punishment administered, except in the case of sepoys concerned, in an armed attack upon the life of their officers, had been the punishment of dismissal. This was a punishment which the Government had an undoubted right to administer, however genuine might be the dread under which the Sepoys had been moved to disobedience. The very sincerity of their fear, and the inveterate hold it had taken on their minds, was proof that they no longer trusted the Government which employed them. For this the best remedy was to leave its service. But so long as this mistrust had not led them into violence and crime, the 'severe measures'—for which there was already a cry, even in the Council Chamber,—would probably be unjust, and would certainly be inexpedient. If the same gentleness and the same firmness which guided Lord Canning and Sir Henry Lawrence had guided the conduct of the military tribunals, there is every reason to believe that the danger would have passed away.

Alas! Lord Canning's just and sagacious words, that the mutiny had 'not been treated too leniently,' received on the very day on which they were recorded, a terrible and a memorable vindication.

On the 24th of April, eighty-five out of the ninety men of the 3rd Light Cavalry stationed at Meerut had refused to receive the cartridges tendered to them. A spread of military recruits having followed their example were at once summarily dismissed. The Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, ordered the trial of the whole eighty-five troopers by general Court Martial, and reproved the artillery officer for having taken the more lenient course of dismissing the recruits, observing that this was a punishment' incommensurate with the offence.' The Court Martial held under the impulse of the feeling pronounced upon the troopers on the 8th of May, sentence of ten years' imprisonment with hard labor—a sentence tremendous anywhere, but doubly tremendous in the climate and in the presence of India. On the following morning this sentence was announced to the whole native troops paraded for the purpose. The prisoners were subjected to the additional degradation of being publicly ironed in front of the brigade. General Hewitt reported with apparent satisfaction, after this operation had been completed, that it was one which 'the majority of the prisoners seemed to feel acutely!' No doubt they did, and others besides the prisoners felt it acutely, too. On the following evening, the 10th May, the comrades of the condemned men rose in arms, broke open the jail, liberated the prisoners, who had accumulated to the number of 1200 men, shot down every European they could meet, and marched off to Delhi. On that memorable night the Great Mutiny of 1857 had entered on its fatal course. All India was in a blaze.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

(From the Athenæum, April 18.)

Margate, April 15, 1863.

My absence from town for Easter has prevented me from replying sooner to a letter which appeared in your columns of April 4th, p. 459, signed H. Falconer, in which a formal complaint is made of my having failed, in my recently published volume on 'The Antiquity of Man,' to do justice to the part which he and Mr. Prestwich have played in determining the true age of the cavern and ancient river gravel deposits containing the remains of extinct mammalia and of man and his works, and of my having in some cases appropriated to myself the merit of discoveries and conclusions which belongs to them.

Shortly after the appearance of my book, I received a complimentary letter from Dr. Falconer, in which he spoke of such parts as he had then read in terms of high satisfaction, saying that he had only perused carefully a part of the volume, and that in a more cursory reading of other chapters he had detected several mistakes. I called at his house some weeks later to tell him that I was preparing a second edition, and should be glad if he would point out to me any passages which might require correction. To my surprise, I found his tone towards me and my book quite altered, and he gave me to understand that he preferred coming out in print with his objections to certain of my statements, and must therefore decline to assist me in minor points in the improvement of my new edition. I learned soon afterwards that he was to be associated in this proceeding with Mr. Prestwich, and that they were preparing a joint representation of the circumstances on which they fancied themselves aggrieved. As I had always been on friendly terms with both of those gentlemen, I at once offered to each, seperately, that if they could explain to me in what manner I appeared to them to have acted unfairly I would do everything I could to rectify errors or omissions but both declined by letter so nearly in the same words as to leave me in no doubt that they were acting in concert; and that they were so was soon afterwards confirmed by a declaration to that effect in a note addressed to me by Dr. Falconer.

On referring again to the various and frequent occasions in which I had cited both these authors in my first edition, I could find no reason to alter or extend any one of the notices which I had made of their labours. I have therefore reproduced the work as it was, and the public must decide whether I have shown any disposition to underrate their merits. When I first speak of Mr. Pestwich (p. 98), I say that "there was no one in England whose authority deserved more weight in overcoming incredulity in regard to the antiquity of the implements in question. Since besides having published a series of important memoirs on the tetiary formations of Europe, he had devoted many years specially to the study of the drift and its organic remains. His report therefore to the Royal Society, accompanied by a photograph showing the position of a flint tool *in situ* before it was removed from its matrix," &c. I alluded to his visit to Amiens, and quoted his notices and papers in the *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society* before mentioning my own visit to Abbeville and Amiens, which followed in the same year, and the results of which I communicated to the British Association at Aberdeen in 1859. If my observations corroborated those of Mr. Prestwich as to the co-existence of man with the extinct mammalia, it must not be forgotten that his also were in like manner simple confirmatory of results which his French predecessors had arrived at, and which had been most fully and clearly stated only four years before by Dr. Rigollot, aided, by an excellent geologist, M. Buteux. They again were only adducing additional evidence in support of conclusions previously announced in 1847 by M. Boucher de Perthes, in his 'Antiquités Celtiques.'

In my address to the Geological Section of the British Association, I insisted strongly on the proof of the vast antiquity of the implements in the valley of the Somme, as deducible from the joint testimony of the repeated denudation which the valley had undergone during and after the period of the imbedding of the flint tools, as well as the time required for the extinction of so many mammalia. Mr. Prestwich in his earlier memoirs seemed to me unwilling to attribute such high antiquity to the implement-bearing beds, leaning to the opinion that the evidence tended rather to bring the mammoth and its contemporary Fauna nearer to our times, than to carry back Man to an era exceedingly remote. On this and other points, such, for example, as the relative antiquity of the upper and lower level gravels of the Somme, I had frequent discussions when exploring the neighbourhood of Amiens in company with Mr. Prestwich during one of three visits which I paid to that district. I will not pretend to say that my arguments had any influence in inclining him to adopt what appear to me to be the more enlarged views which are set forth in his later papers; but I cannot help reminding Dr. Falconer that as improvements in theory are usually the result of a free exchange of ideas, the advantage of such co-operation is most commonly mutual, even when the relative qualifications of the two debaters are as unequal as he (Dr. Falconer) would in this case pronounce them to be; for the writer of the letter to which I am now replying observes, "that some men are occupied in communicating the new results of science to the educated public, but it cannot be permitted that the broad line of demarcation which separates their peculiar labours from the researches of *original observers* should ever be confounded," (p. 460). He afterwards adds, after enumerating his own claims to rank, not as a mere expositor of what others have done, but as one of the original observers, "I now invite Sir Charles Lyell, or any one else on his behalf, to point out a single new fact or one solitary special observation which he has contributed bearing on the immediate subject of the antiquity of man." Before accepting this invitation, I will turn to those portions of Dr. Falconer's letter in which he dwells particularly on the want of appreciation of his own services to science in a field which he has of late years cultivated with much assiduity. "In the events, he says, which led to the re-agitation of the question of primeval man, I brought to light the cave evidence, he (Mr. Prestwich) followed it up by the investigation of the deposits containing flint-implements in the valley of the Somme." He informs us how, in the spring of 1858, he heard of the discovery of a new cave at Brixham, and dwells on the leading part which he took in obtaining a grant from the Royal Society of 100*l.* to explore that cave. "I had the sole charge," he says "of laying down the plan, and giving the instructions upon which the exploration was to be conducted by Mr. Pengelly. * * I indentified the fossil bones, determined the flint-implements, and drew up the preliminary report for the Geological and Royal Societies, on the strength of which another grant of 100*l.* was made. From first to last, I was the prime mover in everything connected with the exploration of the Brixham cave, except the superintendence of the exavations."

Now, if the reader will refer to my account (p. 98) of the examination of this intact bone-cave at Brixham, he will see that I assign the work done to the joint labours of Mr. Prestwich, Dr. Falconer, and Mr. Pengelly. Of Mr. Prestwich it is said by Dr. Falconer, "he took charge of the financial and business details, and the investigation of some of the physical phenomena." In allude to Dr. Falconer as having shown me at Torquay numerous fossils taken from the cave, and I thought I might leave it to be inferred that the species of mammalia mentioned by me were determined by him. If I had spoken more at length and more unreservedly of what I learned at Torquay of the cave excavations, I should have said that the brunt of the work, with the exception of the naming the fossil mammalia, was done by Mr. Pengelly who had under him Mr. Keeping, a skilled and scientific workman. Mr. Pengelly was well known as one who had acquired much experience in the examination of caves during nearly twenty previous years, having explored Kent's Hole, among others. He was also highly qualified as a geologist to observe accurately and to reason philosophically on what he saw. After examining the cave myself, and conversing with Dr. Falconer at Torquay, I derived most of my information given in 'The Antiquity of Man' from a lecture on the Brixham cave which I heard Mr. Pengelly deliver at the Royal Institution in London in 1859. I had also the advantage of referring to a speech on the same subject addressed by the same geologist to a joint meeting of the Ethnological and Archæological Societies, on the 19th of February, 1861, and reported in the *Geologist* (vol. iv. p. 153). But my account would have been more complete had it not been for Dr. Falconer's procrastination, for he might have told us more than we now know about the fossil remains, and a paper by Mr. Pengelly, which has been for some time ready, would then have appeared. The machinery organised with so much care for enlightening the world on the contents of the Brixham cave, on which the Royal Society have spent 200*l.* of the public money, and on which a liberal donation from Miss Coutts has also been expended, is now and has been for nearly four years at a standstill, waiting till the "prime mover," as he styles himself, is ready to lead off with his Report. If I have not assigned to every one his due share of credit in the working out of the Brixham cave results, I believe that Dr. Falconer is not the one who has reason to complain.

In his letter now under consideration he says,—"From the Brixham cave I proceeded to Sicily, to explore the caves there, after visiting my friend M. Boucher de Perthes, at Abbeville, by previous arrangement; and near Carini I discovered the Grotta di Maccagnone, in which fresh proofs of the great antiquity of primeval man turned up, under very remarkable conditions. (*Quart Journ. of the Geol. Soc.* 1859, vol xvi. p. 101.) Here again, Sir Charles Lyell opens his account of it with an untenable remark: 'Geologists have been long aware,' &c. (op. cit. p. 174). I invite him to show in what geological works the familiar knowledge which he there asserts is to be found before the statement of the fact by me."—*Athenæum* p. 460, col. 2.

Every reader of the letter which happens not to have had my book at hand, or who never sees this reply, will unavoidably infer from the above passages, which I have given in full, that I have ascribed to some earlier geologists the merit of discovering facts in the Sicilian caves bearing on the antiquity of man which were first worked out by Dr. Falconer; whereas in the very pages referred to ('Antiquity of Man,' pp. 174-6), I distinctly state that the earlier geologists had only found, at San Ciro and elsewhere, bones of the hippopotamus, &c., (and these I had mentioned in the 'Principles of Geology' more than thirty years before,) but that Dr. Falconer first found, in the Grotta di Maccagnone, not only the remains of hyænas, but also associated flint-knives, charcoal, and other objects indicating human intervention. My introductory sentence, of which, by an unfortunate accident, Dr. Falconer has given only one line, runs thus—"Geologists have long been familiar with the fact that on the northern coast of Sicily, between Termini on the east and Trapani on the west, there are many caves containing the bones of *extinct animals*."

That Dr. Falconer has, in this instance, unintentionally, and by a strange oversight entirely misrepresented me I am fully convinced; but if so I am at least entitled to give him back the advice which he has proffered to me, namely, "to avoid, in future, using language so liable to misconstruction."

I now come to another claim, made in behalf of Mr. Prestwich and himself, that they were the first to settle the true chronological relations of the glacial period and certain fluviatile drifts and cave deposits in which the bones of extinct quadrupeds, and in some of them also human remains, occur.

I have given, at p. 168, Mr. Prestwich's section of Hoxne, referring to his paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, to show the posteriority in date of beds containing flint tools like those of Amiens to the boulder clay. But I remarked that having seen the section in company with Messrs. Gunn and King, we could obtain no proof of the bones of extinct animals having been found in the same stratum with any one of the tools. Dr. Falconer, in 1860, announced to the Geological Society that he and Col. Wood had found in the osseous breccia of certain caves in the Gower Peninsula, in Wales, the bones of the elephant, &c., and some contemporary relics of man. He also declared his opinion that they were all post-glacial; but as the boulder clay was not present in or near the same caves, the evidence did not convince me, who had not been on the ground; and other geologists, present at the discussion in London, who were in like manner well acquainted with Wales and its drift were not satisfied with the proofs. The year after, April, 1861, I received a letter from Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, informing me that he had found two flint implements of the two types most common at Amiens, in the gravel of the valley of the Ouse, at Biddenham, near Bedford. He invited me to visit the spot, which I did in company with Mr. Prestwich and Mr. J. Evans, before the end of the same month and within a fortnight of the discovery of the tools. My two companions had previously explored the same ground, and had told Mr. Wyatt that the ancient gravel of the Ouse resembled that in which flint tools had been met with in France. He, after qualifying himself for the search by two visits to Amiens, had watched the diggings for months, until at last, he obtained the works of art alluded to. I have given a brief account of what I saw myself, pointing out that we derive from this section information which I had looked for in vain at Amiens and Abbeville, and I might have added, in every cave or valley previously described by Mr. Prestwich and Dr. Falconer,—namely, unequivocal evidence of the posteriority in date of drift containing both extinct mammalia and contemporary flint tools to the glacial formation fully developed in the same place. The diagram section which I gave in illustration was not copied exactly, either from those published by Mr. Prestwich or that given by the Editor of the *Geologist* to illustrate Mr. Wyatt's paper, but abridged from both and was such a one as I could have made sufficiently well to answer my purpose, had I not enjoyed the benefit of Mr. Prestwich's co-operation in surveying the ground. I was not called upon, in the brief space which I was able to allot to this question in my book, to make a digression on the previous state and progress of opinion as to the age of river-gravels and cave-deposits in general relatively to the boulder clay. Dr. Falconer has suggested that I had not acquired "that intimate knowledge of the history of the subject which was requisite to qualify me to narrate what others had done." This may be quite true, for I never aspired to write for the Geology of the last eighteen years what D'Archiac has done so well for the ten years which preceded, named 'L'Histoire des Progres,' &c. There is a fitting time and place for such compositions; but to adjust the claims which the late Mr. Trimmer or those which Prof. Morris, or Mr. Prestwich or Dr. Falconer, and perhaps several other British and foreign observers may have to priority on this important theoretical question, in such a manner as to satisfy all, would be no easy task, and I well knew that not one in a hundred of my readers cared for the information if I had possessed it. They wanted to learn from me, in as few words as possible, what my own conclusions were after reading what others had written, and after examining myself the clearest sections I could get access to.

They were aware that my Principles of Geology had been widely circulated before the successful careers of Mr. Prestwich and Dr. Falconer as scientific writers had begun. Some were aware, also, that so long ago as the year 1835, in a paper on Sweden, I had treated in the *Philosophical Transactions*, not only of the boulder formation, but of post-glacial, elevated, marine strata containing works of art,—a paper which the Royal Society had complimented by selecting it as the Bakerian Lecture of that year. From that period to the present I had devoted much time to the investigation in Europe and North America of the glacial and post-glacial formations. I had thrice examined the Norfolk cliffs, and had shown in a paper published on them in 1840 how like were the fossil remains of pre-glacial and post-glacial deposits, a fact which has caused me ever since to be very cautious in deciding whether any given drift or cave-breccia is or is not post-glacial, in cases where the boulder clay does not happen to be at hand, as at Biddenham in the valley of the Ouse. My last visit to the Norfolk cliffs was after I delivered my address at Aberdeen on the implement-bearing drifts of the valley of the Somme. I had also studied at Natchez, on the Mississippi, what was supposed to be the oldest geological position of the osseous remains of man; and again in 1859 I went to Puy-en-Velay to make up my mind as to the true date of the "fossil man of Denise." I had thrice explored the valley of the Somme, had investigated the site of Prof. Crahay's fossil remains in the loess, near Maestricht, had explored the Neanderthal cave and the caverns near Liege, so well described of old by Dr. Schmerling, in order to qualify myself for the interpretation both of natural phenomena and written descriptions bearing on the antiquity of man and the "re-agitation," as Dr. Falconer has very properly termed it, of the question whether man was coeval with extinct mammalia;—a question decided in the affirmative by competent observers and reasoners long ago, although they propounded their truths to an unbelieving generation. Whether if before visiting the Biddenham pits I had gone to South Wales, I should have come round and given in my adhesion to Dr. Falconer's views as to the post-glacial date of the mammalia of the Gower caves, with their associated human relics, I cannot say, but certainly my conversion was not brought about by his paper or arguments, nor by those of Mr. Prestwich, though I by no means wish to disparage or deny the effective part they have played in bringing about a reform in our theoretical opinions in regard to the relative date of man and the most intense period of glaciation in Western Europe.

Dr. Falconer concludes with a postscript respecting the erroneousness of my list of the fossil mammalia of the pre-glacial "forest and lignite" beds of the Norwich cliffs. The entire want of fairness of spirit which has dictated his comments on this head may be judged of when the reader has perused the annexed letter from the Rev. S. W. King,—which he has kindly permitted me to print.

Charles Lyell.

Business Announcements.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

Manilla and French Cigars and Cheroots.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
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Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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With Power to add to their Number.
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Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
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Agents in London: Messrs Arbuthnot, Latham and Co.
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Agents in Bombay.
Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

This Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into Cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta;—or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

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Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	"	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of *Life* on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 30 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	28	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	46	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch
Bombay, April 1860.

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